Chicago Tribune.

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[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 15.

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[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, November 15.

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[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

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[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

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FROM SPRINGFIELD.

FROM OMAHA.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

FROM MADISON.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

FROM NASHVILLE.

FROM MEMPHIS.

FROM WATERLOO, IOWA.

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MASONIC.

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OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.
[illegible]
Terms of the Chicago Tribune:
[illegible]
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

A NEW CONSTITUTION.

There is an universal demand by the people of all parties in the State of Illinois for a thorough revision and amendment of the Constitution of the State. The necessity for such a revision and amendment is patent to every one; the inefficiency of our present Constitution is as generally admitted. The framers of the present State Constitution were governed in their action by an ever present dread that if the Legislature was invested with the slightest discretion, it would reduce the State to penury and want. Every department of the Government, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, was surrounded by constitutional restrictions which utterly impair their efficiency and destroy their usefulness. The result has been that for fifteen years there has been a persistent effort to evade the Constitution, and this effort has been approved by the people because of the necessity of the case.

The great difficulty which presents itself to the people is the provision of the Constitution upon the subject of its own amendment. The Convention, not content with tying the hands of the State Government, undertook also to tie the hands of the people, and to deny them the benefit of the fundamental principles of popular liberty enunciated in their own Bill of Rights, in which it is declared to be an "unalterable" truth that "all power is inherent in the people, "and all free Governments are founded on "their authority, and instituted for their "peace, safety and happiness." The Convention also disregarded the fundamental principle of all American Government, that "whenever any form of Government becomes "destructive of these ends, it is the right of "the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing "its powers in such form as to them shall "seem most likely to effect their safety and "happiness."

The present Constitution of the State of Illinois recites:

"Whenever two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly shall think it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election of members of the General Assembly, to vote for or against a Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the electors of the State voting for Representatives have voted for a Convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, call a Convention to consist of as many members as the House of Representatives at the time of making said call, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors, in the same Districts that chose the members of the House of Representatives; and which Convention shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, altering or amending this Constitution."

This clause, adopted twenty years ago by a population not exceeding half a million, ties the hands of the two millions and a half of people now in the State, from amending this Constitution without a preliminary action covering a period of from four to six years. Has one generation the right and authority thus to bind those who may come after them? Has one generation the right and authority to bind future generations by an irrepealable law? We do not believe that there is anything contained in this clause of the Constitution which can be construed into a legal deprivation of the inherent power of the people to alter or abolish their own Constitution whenever it ceases to accomplish, or defeats the objects for which the people established it. It is an anomaly to assert that all power to establish a Constitution is inherent in the people; that the only power that can alter that Constitution is the people, and that the people themselves when once saddled with a Constitution that is oppressive, have not the authority to exercise their power to amend it, unless in a particular manner provided twenty years before. If there were no Constitution in this State, who questions the authority of the people, by any process, to establish one? If the Constitution of this State prohibited its amendment, who will question the power of the people to disregard that prohibition and amend the instrument, even to the extent of establishing an entirely new one? If the Constitution of 1847 had no power to prohibit the people from altering or amending the Constitution, or of prohibiting them from doing so for fifty or thirty years, where did it derive the authority to take from the people the power of amending that Constitution at any time, or in any form that they might adopt? The essential principle in the formation of all Constitutions is that they shall be the will of the people, and that being secure mere forms are utterly immaterial. The people of any State at any time may appoint delegates to frame a Constitution; they may do this, in compliance with or in defiance of the existing law; if the Constitution prepared by that Convention be submitted to the people, and they by their votes shall accept and ratify the same, that Constitution becomes the law of the State, to the exclusion of any previous Constitution. The power of the people to make and unmake Constitutions is inherent and indefeasible; they cannot part with that power for a day or an hour; they cannot by Constitutional provision deprive themselves of it, and any law or Constitution to the extent that it impairs, postpones, restricts or destroys the exercise of that power by the people is necessarily void. The men of 1847 had no authority to deprive themselves of that power during their own time, and certainly they had no power to take it from those who were to come after them.

The country is not without precedents for this action. In several of the early State Constitutions there was no provision for their amendment. When the time came, the people had no difficulty in abolishing Constitutions which by their own terms were irrepealable. But the precedents for the exercise by the people of their absolute and irrestrainable power in this matter go further. The Constitution of New York, adopted in 1822, restricted its amendment to certain specified modes. These modes, like our own, were so complicated, as to practically defeat, postpone, or restrict any amendment. It was argued then, as it will be argued now, that while a Constitution which prohibits its own amendment or does not provide any mode for its amendment, may be from necessity disregarded in that particular, nevertheless when the people have by the Constitution provided a means by which it may be amended, that provision of one mode excludes all other modes of proceeding, and the Constitution can only be reached, even by the people themselves, in the particular mode provided. This is the whole argument upon the subject, and that it is insufficient it is only necessary to repeat that the people cannot alienate, cannot give away, surrender or part with their power and authority to make, alter, and abolish their own exclusive form of Government. If they can bind themselves that they will not do this for ten years, they can bind themselves and posterity for a century. If they can bind themselves not to do it, except at certain times, and in certain forms, they can bind themselves not to do it at all. The power is indestructible and indefeasible. It cannot be parted with, nor can its exercise be limited or restrained. The people when invoked may refuse to exercise it; but when they do exercise it, their action is final and conclusive, despite any restrictions or restraints which may have previously been placed on the statute book. Vermont and Massachusetts were also embarrassed by some such provisions restraining the action of the people; but the people escaped from the difficulty by asserting and exercising their power to make, alter and abolish their Constitution at pleasure.

Under these circumstances, and with the supreme power of the people so confessed and unquestionable, it is but trifling with the interests of the State, and subjecting the present generation to useless injury and annoyance, to postpone holding a Convention to form a new Constitution for five or six years longer. We propose, therefore, that the Legislature which will meet in January, shall provide by law for holding a State Convention during next summer. In that law they can provide for two votes by the people. First, for delegates to said Convention, and, secondly, for a vote "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention." The people will therefore decide at the same time that they elect the delegates whether they will or will not have a Convention. If a majority of the votes be against a Convention, then that will be an end of the matter. If a majority of the votes be for the Convention, then the delegates shall meet at the time appointed and proceed to frame a new Constitution. That Constitution, when framed, shall be submitted to the people, and if it receive their acceptance and ratification, who will dare question its validity? It will be the act of the people—and, in the [illegible] the Constitution itself.

The election for delegates and upon the call "for" or "against" the Convention might be ordered to take place at the time of the township elections in April, 1867, the Convention, if the people approve the call, could meet on the first of June, and their action could be submitted to the people for approval or rejection in September. If approved, then the elections under the new Constitution could take place upon the regular day in November.

We had a Constitutional Convention in this State in 1862. The Constitution framed by that body would have been a good one, had there not been engrafted upon it some provisions not only infamous in themselves, but utterly out of place in any Constitution. These might be expurgated, and with that and the present Constitution before them, the Convention would not be compelled to be long in session. The rejected Constitution of 1862 strangely adhered to biennial sessions of the Legislature. This is wholly behind the times at this advanced day and with the rapid interests and events that necessarily crowd upon a State of the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and political importance of Illinois.

But we have not room in this article to discuss the changes needed in the Constitution. The first object to be ascertained is whether the people of this State have done that which no people can ever do, and that is parted with powers that are inherent; and whether the two and a half millions of Illinoisans of the present day are to be deprived of powers inherent in all people, because the comparatively few inhabitants of twenty years ago seemingly gave their consent to that which they had no authority to do. Let us settle first whether the people of Illinois, in 1866, have not the indefeasible right to amend their Constitution that the people living here in 1848 had, and which the people of all the other States have repeatedly exercised. When we have decided that point let us act on it, and then discuss the changes in the Constitution which are imperiously demanded.

PRESIDENT BLANCHARD AGAIN.

President Blanchard, in his letter, published herewith, states our position in reference to the religious or non-religious features of the Agricultural College with much clearness, and then assumes that we cannot surely mean that. Indeed, we mean exactly that. There is nothing in the act of Congress granting the lands for the Agricultural College which makes religious instruction any part of the duty of the college. There is nothing which requires the students to attend any particular church, or any church at all, and we are distinctly opposed to any scheme for compelling students to attend church—much more, to one compelling a Jew to attend a Methodist or Congregational church. Christianity was never advanced one inch by compulsory church attendance, and never will be. The theory is at war not only with our form of government, but with the principles of Christianity itself. The law of love, and not the law of force, lies at the bottom of the Christian religion, and we shall not be a party to any attempt to substitute the one for the other. We said, in our former article, that we should oppose any proposition to "discard" Christianity from the Agricultural College. So we should. As Mr. Blanchard thinks he has made a point upon the meaning of the word "discard," we will refer him to the dictionary, where he will find that *discard* is a verb active, meaning "to throw out; to cast off; to thrust away." To discard Christianity from the Agricultural College, therefore, would be to throw out, to cast off, or to thrust away Christianity. We are just as much opposed to throwing Christianity out as we are to thrusting it in by the process of compelling Israelite students to attend an orthodox church, or even to attend a Jewish Synagogue against their wishes.

The theory that it is the business of a college to cram some form of religion down the throat of the student, is derived from the Middle Ages, when the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were instituted. The practice of compelling every student to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles exists there to this day, and is the subject of angry discussion at every session of Parliament; and we have the authority of the *North British Review*, the able organ of the Free Church of Scotland, for saying that this requirement is a fruitful source of infidelity. The student looks upon it as an infringement of his liberty. He takes the thirty-nine articles as a matter of form, caring nothing about them. When Horne Tooke was asked at Oxford whether he was ready to subscribe the thirty-nine articles, he replied, "Yes, or forty of them." He expressed the average sentiment of the undergraduates, which was that of undisguised contempt for the system, which not unfrequently carries with it a contempt for religion itself.

The difference between the Oxford test and the test which Mr. Blanchard would establish is one of degree only. The English Universities require the student to take a certain amount of Episcopalian dogma. Mr. Blanchard would require him to take a certain amount of some Christian dogma, "discarding," of course, Judaism, Mormonism, Spiritualism, and all other isms not recognized as Christian. To this plan we are emphatically opposed. The Constitution of the United States gives a preference to no form of religion. The Agricultural College act gives none. The Agricultural College should give none. Mr. Blanchard dwells upon the fact that the State University of Michigan, notwithstanding its much vaunted character for unsectarianism, has a Methodist President. That proves nothing. His successor may be a Baptist or a Unitarian, or even an Israelite so far as the law goes. It is not true, however, as contended by Mr. Blanchard, that because the State of Michigan pays Dr. Haven for praying in the State University, therefore the State of Michigan supports Methodism. Dr. Haven may be a homoeopathist, or a Free Mason, or an abolitionist, yet it would not follow that the State of Michigan supports homoeopathy, or free masonry, or abolitionism, because Dr. Haven happens to be President of the State University. The error of President Blanchard, as we conceive, consists in his supposing that a college must necessarily impart religious as well as secular instruction—an idea which originated in the Romish Church, and was transmitted to the English Church, and through that to the American churches. It finds its highest development still among the Catholics, who hold (in Europe, at least) that it is one of the prime duties of government to look after men's souls. The idea has been expelled from our form of government, and we are opposed to having it introduced into a State college. We would have no questions asked, and no religious test set up, as applied to professors, tutors or students. We would apply the same rule that we apply to the teachers and scholars of our common schools, and no other. And we would locate the college in a place where plenty of religious instruction can be obtained, by those who should desire it.

Mr. Blanchard speaks of the impropriety of rearing up a gigantic State College to compete with the small sectarian colleges, "using our text books of botany, geology "and mathematics, as the boy put on his "father's boots to kick him with." We were not aware that Linnæus, Lyell, or Euclid, had granted a perpetual copyright of their works to the sectarian colleges of Illinois. Euclid was one of the pagans, whose advent to high places in our Agricultural College Mr. Blanchard so earnestly deprecates. His geometry was used by the Catholics before it was used by the Protestants, and by the heathen before it was used by either. With the same propriety might the Pope denounce President Blanchard for using his text books, "as the boy put on his "father's boots to kick him with."

GEORGIA.

The pretended Legislature of Georgia, following the advice of Mr. Jenkins, the pretended Governor, has rejected the Constitutional Amendment, by a unanimous vote in the Senate, and with only two dissenting voices in the House. This is what we expected. Georgia, having thus promptly announced her position, Congress should be no less prompt in acting on her case. First of all it should set aside this bastard State Government, formed without the shadow of law, and maintained for the evident purpose of thwarting the loyal masses in their plan of reconstruction. It has been and still is totally invalid; for the reason that Congress has never given it validity, and it is as illegal to-day as it was when first set on its feet by Mr. Johnson. The people of this country do not want such a government as this in Georgia; and it is for the people to say, through their representatives, whether the breath of life shall be breathed into its nostrils, or whether its worthless carcass shall be put out of the way, to make room for a government republican in form and spirit. Georgia is as much subject to the will and control of Congress as Nebraska or Montana; and her people having shown that the spirit of rebellion is as rife among them as ever, should be brought to a realizing sense of the fact. Tennessee was promptly admitted on her acceptance of the Amendment. A State rejecting it should be as promptly notified that it cannot be admitted until its government is made loyal.

Georgia has a white population of five hundred and ninety-five thousand, and a black population of four hundred and sixty five thousand. The blacks are loyal to a man; the whites have shown themselves thoroughly disloyal. There are some exceptions, as has been proved by the noble and loyal course of Joshua Hill. But such men as Joshua Hill are wholly excluded from any share in the government. They were only brought forward in the beginning with the hope of deceiving the North. They are now powerless in the presence of overwhelming majorities, and must be grateful even for permission to live in the State. Their property is not safe from the torch of the incendiary, or their lives from the blow of the assassin. Their presence is hateful to their neighbors; they are watched and persecuted, and only suffered to live because their enemies fear the consequences of the violence that should remove them. It is for Congress to say whether this condition of things shall continue; whether an apostate President, raised, like Satan, to a bad eminence by an atrocious crime, shall be permitted to wield the government of Georgia through the instrumentality of a rebel Governor, and a rebel Legislature, and a rebel judiciary, contrary to law, or whether the nation's will shall be obeyed, and the loyal men of that State, irrespective of color, shall be admitted to participate in the government on at least equal terms with the disloyal; whether those who have been faithful to the flag shall be armed with the same potent ballot that Andrew Johnson gives only to those who have stood in battle array against it. The nation has expressed its opinion on this issue; it remains for Congress to carry out the will of its constituents.

Georgia has an area of fifty-eight thousand square miles, or thirty-seven million acres of land. Little more than one-fifth of her soil is under cultivation, although she was one of the original States of the Union. The institution of slavery has weighed upon her and repressed the energies of her people. Like all the States fostering this system of unrequited labor, she has suffered the inevitable penalty of her guilt, and has been outstripped in the race of progress and power by States far less blessed by nature. The spirit of slavery has survived its nominal destruction, and still rules, contrary to the law and to the will of the nation, through the ambition and treachery of Andrew Johnson. But his power has departed, and the sceptre will be wielded by Congress during the remainder of his administration. To Congress, then, the nation looks hopefully, confidently, to remedy the great evils he has fostered, and to reconstruct Georgia on the basis of freedom and justice.

POPULATION OF WESTERN CITIES.

The Cincinnati papers are rolling the following as a sweet morsel under their tongues:

"CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

"The late elections show quite conclusively that Cincinnati is the most populous city in the West. She has certainly 70,000 more people than Chicago. The vote of Cincinnati, October 9, was 31,733; that of Chicago, 15,975. The Chicago papers claim that the vote of that city was light. Give her the benefit of 4,000 votes and she still falls greatly behind. Taking seven for a multiple, in order to get at the aggregate population, and we find the following relative populations in round numbers: Chicago, 140,000; Cincinnati, 210,000. We believe six to be a large multiple for any city. This would give Chicago 120,000 and Cincinnati 180,000—and these are probably near the real facts of the case.

"Cincinnati is also a larger city than St. Louis. The vote of St. Louis County was only 21,125. If we count the disfranchised voters, and those who stayed away from the polls, the total would not exceed 25,000, while the vote of Hamilton County, Ohio, was 45,000—without additions—so that multiplying by six, St. Louis and St. Louis County have a population of only 150,000 and Hamilton County has 270,000. Chicago and St. Louis will have to knock under."

The recent vote of Chicago was not only "light," but it was barely *half* the actual vote of the city. The Democratic party broke down before the election and abandoned the field to their opponents. The Republicans had things all their own way. They had no opposition visible to the naked eye. The utter demoralization of the Copperheads of Chicago is reflected in the vaticinations of their organ since the election. "Shall the Democracy live or die?" was the uppermost question in their minds. Every one knew that the Republican ticket would be elected by an unprecedented majority; consequently but half of the voters took the trouble of going to the polls.

At the election in 1864, there were polled 27,329 votes. Now, every citizen of Chicago knows that the increase of population during the past two years has exceeded that of any previous three years in the history of the city. Thousands of soldiers are here now, who were absent in the army on November 8th, 1864. Last year 7,000 houses were erected in Chicago, and this year, up to November first, 9,000 have been built, by actual count. Chicago is adding to her adult population faster than Cincinnati and St. Louis both together. If there had been the same degree of political excitement in this city before the late election as existed in Cincinnati, our vote would have exceeded 33,000. But the present population of Chicago is subject to no guess work. The enumeration made by the School Board in September, returned 200,364 inhabitants within the corporate limits. Cincinnati and St. Louis—both smart places, according to age and opportunities—must "knock under" to the young giant of the Northwest in population and business.

☞ It will be observed, from the extracts we publish elsewhere, that the Copperhead newspapers do not generally endorse the negro suffrage article of the Chicago *Times*. The *State Register* and the Cairo *Democrat*, the local organs of the party in the central and southern counties of Illinois, are quite decidedly opposed to it. We would like to know, however, what they will do about it. When it was proposed to build a bridge across Niagara River some persons on the Canadian side objected to it because it would afford such excellent facilities to the United States Government to send troops across in case of war between the two countries. To this weighty objection it was answered that if the Canadians should cut away their end of the bridge, our end would not be good for much. Now if the *Times* cuts away the north end of the Illinois Democracy, the South end, (or what there is left of it) will not cut much of a figure in any future election, and the centre will be about as available for an active campaign as the centre of Niagara bridge would be, with the Canada end tumbled down the precipice.

☞ The Illinois members of the Wool Tariff Convention at Cleveland, have passed a resolution proposing that capital invested in woollen and cotton mills in this State shall be exempt from taxation. What reason there can be for exempting a woollen mill from taxation, which does not equally apply to a flouring mill, we do not perceive. Of course the amount of taxes remitted to the woollen mills would be levied upon the flouring mills and other property of the State, in addition to their own quota. The theory of the Illinois members of the Wool Convention is probably based upon the supposition that it is desirable to build woollen mills faster than they will pay.

We are not aware that the woollen mills of Illinois are in any particular distress, or are fit subjects of the charity proposed. Nor do we believe that the Legislature will tolerate the suggestion for a moment.

Death of Colonel C. C. White.

Colonel Calvert C. White, late Provost Marshal General of the Department of Arkansas, died of typhoid fever at the residence of his brother, General Julius White, at Evanston, Illinois, yesterday morning, November, 15th. Colonel White was born in Cazenovia, New York, in the year 1830. His family removed to Waukesha, Wisconsin, when he was quite young. When the war began he was practising law in Waukesha, and was the District Attorney for that circuit. He entered the military service as Captain of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry in December, 1862, and served the entire period of enlistment—three years—rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. During the last year of his service he held the position of Provost Marshal General of the Department of Arkansas, on the staff of Major General J. J. Reynolds. He participated in Steele's campaign to Southern Arkansas, which was only saved from being disastrous, from the failure of Banks' Red River expedition, by the hard fighting of Steele's command.

Among the many noble young men whom Wisconsin sent to the war, it would be hard to find a more genial or gallant spirit than Colonel C. C. White. His abilities as a lawyer were of a high order, and his brilliant social qualities and nobility of character endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He was emphatically a man of heart.

He was taken ill at Little Rock, Arkansas, and was attended on his journey to his friends by Samuel Overstreet, a colored man, whose unwearying kindness during the life of the deceased, and whose unfeigned grief at his death, have been most touching to the surviving members of the family.

Colonel White resided at Bloomington, Illinois, during the year 1855.

Lincoln's Letters.

It is, we believe, well known that Wm. H. Herndon has been for a long time engaged in writing a life of the great and good man—A. Lincoln. Wishing to make this work as perfect and complete as possible, Mr. Herndon respectfully requests all persons who have in their possession or under their control, letters however short and apparently unimportant, to give him a copy of the same. If there are any letters which ought to be kept private, those who send them will so mark them—and no use shall be made of them. Mr. Herndon wishes to see all letters; they will be suggestive, and prevent error. Those who have no time to copy, and are willing to lend the original, may rely upon having them promptly returned. Letters which have been published in Raymond's, Holland's or other life of Mr. Lincoln, need not be sent, as they are now all in Mr. Herndon's possession. All who are disposed to aid in preparing, and otherwise assisting, a true biography of Mr. Lincoln, will forward copies of all letters, if requested. None will be used which are marked private, nor even alluded to, unless otherwise known. All letters in newspapers published since Mr. Lincoln's death, if free from error, are requested. All papers favorable to the enterprise will copy.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

President Blanchard on Sectarianism, and How to Keep it out of the Agricultural College.

WHEATON, Ill., November 14, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

If no result follows this discussion but a mutual understanding of each other, something will be gained. I have read with care and much interest your strictures, and rejoice to perceive that we agree in everything but the mode. We are striving, not only for the same general object—the public good—but also for *the same end*, specific and declared. We differ only in the road which leads to that end.

In your Monday's issue you say: "If to discard sectarianism in an agricultural college were to discard Christianity itself, * * we should strenuously oppose any proposition of that sort." "Religion should not be excluded from our agricultural colleges, and will not be." Again, you say: "It is the duty of the State to see that an agricultural college shall be founded on such principles that it will not be weakened by sectarian controversies." And again: "Church and State must be perpetually divorced in a free Government." And you add, "*The way to do this is to found it* (the Agricultural College) *on the principle followed in the establishment of our common schools.*"

In the words above quoted you perfectly state my own ideas in every sentence but the last, viz: "The way to do this."

Here, one of us is in fatal error; fatal I mean, to the end honestly sought by both, viz: To establish an Agricultural College, admitting Christianity and excluding sectarianism. For you err, imputing to me the thought that "sectarianism is inseparable from institutions of learning." On the contrary, I claim to give a plan which does exclude, and the only one which effectually excludes sectarianism from our Agricultural College. Let us see which of us is in error as to the "way to do it."

Your plan is to make our Agricultural College like our common schools, "wholly free from sectarianism." But you overlook the grand fundamental difference between a single college and our common schools, which is this: that our common school children are *at home*, and go to meeting—or they ought—with their mothers; while, if you put our Agricultural College in Morgan, Champaign, Washington or McLean County, you put up a great building in which our young men are to live and study through the term-time of years, either with no religious teaching, or else taught religion by the college officers, or compelled to attend worship or hear instruction in churches near by, or left free to do as they like; and the Jacksonville address proposes to put one thousand young men together in such circumstances as to religious teaching.

You cannot there teach them religion by your college officers, for then you must unite religion and State, at least, and "Church and State" *in fact*; for you must then require your officers to be of the Christian religion in some form or shape, and you unite Church and State in the person of every such officer.

You cannot require skeptical agricultural students to attend worship and hear instruction in neighboring churches, because those churches are "*sectarian*," and if you condemn my plan of putting an agricultural professor, paid and governed, continued or dropped, by the Agricultural College Board, made up of farmers through the State, into a "sectarian" college, much more must you, and your plan *does* condemn compelling your agricultural students to go to sectarian churches! What then remains?

Why, you must put "one thousand," or less, young men into a big agricultural college, *with* no religious instruction through the week, and leave them free to play cards and serve the devil generally on the Sabbath! This is your plan in practice! while the thousands of our common school children are under the sacred influences of home!

What then becomes of your argument from the non-sectarian character of our common schools? How now do you propose? What is become of your plan for putting religion *in*, and leaving sectarianism *out* of our Agricultural College? Does not your plan involve the old practical fallacy of putting salt on bird's tails to catch them? *i. e.* a practical impossibility?

But your plan excludes Christianity in *theory* as well as in *practice*, from our proposed Agricultural College.

What is your theory? Simply that "Church and State must be perpetually divorced," and so sectarianism shut out of our college as from the common schools. Very good. Then the State must make an agricultural college for atheists of the Abner Kneeland stamp, and for pagan Chinamen, as well as for others. If "a young man is to receive neither more nor less advantages for believing in the Pope or not believing in him," as you properly say, the same is equally true of the Coolie who worships Confucius at San Francisco, and the Deist and Jew, who despise Christ!

You will "strenuously oppose," you say, "discarding Christianity from our Agricultural College." But if you put Christ into our Agricultural College, do you not put Jew and Deist out of it? They have the same right (if they pay taxes) in the State institutions that Papist or Presbyterian has. And if you admit atheists, worshippers of the spirits of the dead, Deists, Jews and other rejecters of the Bible into our Agricultural College you have no right to insult them by putting Christianity into, or, in your own phrase (which is the same thing), not "discarding Christianity" *from* that college. On your plan, you *must* discard it and you will discard it. I mean in theory. All of the Christian religion which gets in will go in in violation of your plan by the State—support of "sectarian" officers; or be injected into it by others from without! It is simply obvious that if your plan (and it does) admits persons who hate Christ and his religion, to all its "advantages," "neither more nor less;" then your plan must in theory discard the Christian religion, and so you are bound by your Monday's article to "strenuously oppose" that plan!

This is not mere theorizing. Unless gentlemen who inform me are mistaken, we now have professors in two of our Western State Universities who make no secret of their utter disbelief and rejection of the Sacred Scriptures, and who worship nowhere and no God, not even Jupiter or familiar spirits!

Which then will you do? Will you put the "Christian religion" into our farmers' college, and so insult its rejecters by requiring them to be hypocrites in order to get its instructions? Or will you insult Christians by asking them to put their sons, during the passionate years, into a college with the Christian religion left out? One of the two your plan must do, for there is no third. Or will you adopt the only possible, rational, non-sectarian plan of having a farmers' college, governed by a board with a large perpetual majority of farmers and mechanics, in whose meetings and transactions we shall know each other simply as gentlemen, farmers and mechanics, and teachers of mechanism and agriculture, which is the plan I propose.

Then, also, your plan of a single huge Agricultural College without branches, is not only infidel or semi-infidel in its theory and practice, as I have shown, but it is also sectarian as well, and will prove a bone of contention to the sects.

You make frequent mention of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, as your idea of a non-sectarian State College. And yet that University is to-day presided over by a Methodist preacher who is a regular member of Conference, and who would not consider himself complimented by being represented as indifferent to his sect. Now I submit, that, in the person of Dr. Haven, the "State" of Michigan is "united" with the Methodist "Church!" What is uniting "Church and State," if the State praying from the taxes the religious teachers of that church, is not such a union. Every time President Haven of Michigan University prays in the College Chapel the State of Michigan pays him for it! Ask the next infidel you meet, if a man of ordinary understanding, if that is not "*quoad hoc*" uniting Church and State; and not only so but sect and State! And is this the non-sectarian plan which you praise and propose to us in Illinois as our model!

You cannot fairly turn the argument against me because in my plan the State may pay some sectarian professors in the branches, for they are not corporators of my proposed Agricultural College; and the State will hire them to *teach*, as you hire an Irishman to *practice* agriculture, not knowing or caring whether he be Papist or Protestant, so that he does his work well. And, too, your plan of a single locality cannot include *all* the sects; but mine can and does, and so is non-sectarian, as white light is colorless, though containing all the colors in it.

Then your plan of a State College is to-day, was yesterday, and if sects were eternal, eternally must be a bone of contention between sects.

I have heard, in Chicago, Ann Arbor, and other facts quoted to prove that "The Methodists are aiming to get control of the State educational influences." And since they have far the most votes, why should not a candidate for Governor promise them his influence, if elected, to remove President Edwards of Normal University, and put in a Methodist?

I insist that yours is the sectarian and mine the non-sectarian plan; and that your College when given to us, must either exclude the Christian religion, and so far be Atheist or Pagan, or include the Christian religion, and so wed Church and State; or else be as the present State colleges are, incongruous mixtures of sectarianism and infidelity, and both supported by law!

I need not assure you that I am profoundly sincere and earnest in this. I told Presidents Burroughs and Munsell that I would make a journey to Springfield and plead against such an incongruous and hermaphrodite institution, if I knew the only result of my effort would be to make the State College Baptist or Methodist; and I certainly would and will.

I can respect a Papist or Universalist, if only he is sincere in his error. I am willing to receive either or both, and act with them in our State Association of Colleges, and if there should be one, in our State Agricultural College. There is no danger of our turning our State Fair into a prayer or proselyting meeting, nor the annual meeting of our Agricultural College Board in connection with it.

But I am NOT willing to see 480,000 acres of land converted into a huge half infidel, half-sectarian concern, set up in rivalship of existing colleges, using our text books of botany, geology and mathematics, as the boy put on his father's boots to kick him with—promising Christianity, but giving us a strife of sects, and thus,

"Keep the word of promise to the ear,
But break it to the heart."

by an Agricultural College of one thousand (the Jacksonville number) boys, living together for years in an institution where he who worships Christ and he who spits on him are equals before the College law! And I devoutly and earnestly implore Papists, Universalists, Unitarians, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, All-brights, United Brethren, Campbellites, Congregationalists, and whosoever else have religious convictions, to rally against this piece of cunning moonshine, a State college, in which young men are to live and study during the formative years of life, all the time becoming good Christians without once hearing of one of all our Christian sects.

Yet let no one dream that I *fear* such an institution—the rival of existing colleges. It may consume our fund, and add another mammoth institution to the heap at Jacksonville, which has two millions worth already. It may even flourish like Ann Arbor [illegible] follow their tendencies, it will become a museum of agricultural and mechanical [illegible] and a pensioned plethoric Board of political favorites at the last—while the colleges sustained by religious zeal of all names, [illegible] receiving nothing from the State; will continue to stand, like a farmer's figure, like mother cows, for political calves to suck from and to bunt, till popular reason shall lead Illinois, like other States, to do something for her colleges.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. BLANCHARD.

EUROPE.

Progress of the Reform Movement.

MR. BRIGHT IN DUBLIN.

Growing Unpopularity of the Emperor of Austria.

Mr. Bright arrived at Kingston from Holyhead on Saturday evening, October 27. On his landing, Mr. Bright was received by the principal members of the Banquet Committee. After the interchange of the usual gratulations, those gentlemen accompanied Mr. Bright to town, where they arrived about seven o'clock at the Westland row Terminus. A carriage and pair was in waiting, which conveyed the illustrious visitor to the residence of Mr. James Haughton, Eccles street, whose guest he will be during his stay in the Irish metropolis. Owing to the fact that the precise hour of his arrival in the city was generally unknown, no popular display was made on the occasion.

On Tuesday evening, the 30th of October, Mr. John Bright was entertained at a grand banquet at the Rotunda in Dublin. His health being proposed by the O'Donoghue, he delivered an eloquent speech. After alluding to the circumstances which had led to his visit, he proceeded to describe in vivid colors the disturbed condition and painful history of Ireland, and to comment upon the various causes which had been assigned for this sad state of things. He then gave what, in his opinion, was the true causes, and to point out the remedies. He said:

Now, I assume every gentleman in this room will admit that all I have said is literally true, and if it be true what conclusion are we to come to? Is it that the law is bad and the people good, or that the law is good and the people bad? [Cries of "Oh! no."] Let us for a moment, if we can stand on one side for a little bit, let us get rid for a moment of Episcopalian, Presbyterianism, Protestantism and Orangeism on the one hand, and of Catholicism, Romanism, Ultramontanism, and anything else that friendly or unfriendly tongues may point out on the other; let us for a moment get above all these "isms," and try, if we can, to discover what is the matter with your country. I shall ask you only to turn your eyes to two points—the first is the Established Church, and the second is the land. The Church may be said to affect the soul and sentiment of the country, and the land the means of living and the comfort of the people. [Cheers.] I shall not blame the bishops and clergy of the Episcopal Church; there may be, I doubt not, many among them pious and devoted men who labor to the utmost of their power to do good in the districts which are committed to their charge; but I venture to say that if all were good and all were pious it would not in a national point of view compensate for the one fatal error of their existence as ministers of an established Protestant Church in Ireland. [Cheers.] Every man of them is necessarily in his district a symbol of the supremacy of the few and of subjection to the many of the people, and although the amount of the revenue of the Established Church as a sum payable as a tribute by a whole nation may not be considerable, yet bear in mind that it is often the galling of the chain that is more tormenting than the weight of it. I believe that the removal of the Established Church would create a new political and social atmosphere in Ireland, that it would be felt by the people that the old things had passed away, and that all things had become new, that the Irishman and his faith were no longer to be condemned in his own country, and that for the first time Irishmen would fully believe that English people and the English Parliament intended to do justice to their country. [Cheers.] Now I leave the Church and I come to the question of the land. I have said that the ownership of the land originally came from conquest and confiscation. As a matter of course, there was created a great gulf between the owners and the occupiers, and [illegible] come to this, that there has been wanting that sympathy which existed to a great extent in Great Britain, and ought to exist in every country, between them. I am told, and you can answer it far better than I can, that it is not common in Ireland to give leases to tenants, especially to Roman Catholic tenants. [Cheers.] If this be so, then the security of the property of the tenants rests on the good feeling or fairness of the owner at the time. [illegible] has been made by the land-owners, of their own school, while the tenants have unfortunately been too little considered by Parliament, and the result is that you have ill-farming, bad housing, bad temper, and everything that is bad, instead of cultivation of the land. You have also a result the most appalling of all—a population who are fleeing from their country and seeking refuge in distant lands. [At this point considerable interruption was occasioned by some persons [illegible].] Mr. Bright, on resuming, said, I am very sorry that this gentleman, who, I am told, is an Orangeman, is not contented to listen to the end of my speech, because, probably, I might have told him something that would be useful for him to know. But, returning to the point, and to the fact that a large portion of the population are fleeing to another country, I wish to refer to a letter which I received a few days ago from a most intelligent citizen of Dublin. He told me he believed that a very large portion of what he called the poor people among the Irishmen sympathized with any scheme or any proposition which was adverse to the Imperial Government. [Cheers.] And he said further that the people were looking more to America than they are looking to England. [Cheers.] Well, I think there is a good deal in that. [Hear, hear.] When we consider how many Irishmen have found refuge in America, I do not know how we can wonder at that statement. You will recollect that the ancient Hebrew in his captivity had his windows open toward Jerusalem when he prayed. You know that the followers of Mahomet when he prays turns his face toward Mecca, and the Irish peasant, when he asks for food and blessings, his eye follows the setting sun. [Loud and continued cheering.] The aspirations of his heart reaches beyond the wide ocean to that great Republic of the West. [Loud cheers.] If that be so, I say, then, that the disease is not only serious, but that it is even desperate—[cheers]—but desperate as is, I believe, there is a certain remedy for it if the people and the Parliament of the United Kingdom are willing to apply it. Now, if it were possible, would it not be worth while to change the sentiment, and to improve the condition of the Irish cultivator of the soil? [Hear, hear.] Then, again, if we were to remove the State Church, [cheers,] there would still be a Church, but it would not be a supremacy Church. [Hear, hear.] The Catholics of Ireland have no idea, so far as I know, that Protestantism in its various forms should be exiled from their island. [Cheers.] There would still be a Church, but it would be a free Church of a free people. [Cheers.] I will not go into details about the change; doubtless every man would say that the present occupants of the livings should not be disturbed in their lifetime. [Hear, hear.] But if the principles of the abolition of the State Church were once fixed and accepted, it would not be difficult to arrange the details in the satisfaction of the whole country and of the land. Now who objects to this? The men who are in favor of supremacy, and the men who have a fanatical hatred of what they call Popery. [Cheers.] But honest and good men in the Protestant faith have no reason whatever to fear that change. [Hear.] What has the voluntary system done in Scotland? What has it done among the Nonconformists of England? What has it done among the population of Wales? What has it done among the Catholic population of your own land? [Cheers.] In my opinion the abolition of the Established Church would give Protestantism even another chance. [Cheers and laughter.] I believe there has been in Ireland no enemy of the Protestant faith so injurious as the Protestant State Establishment. [Hear.] It has been loaded for 300 years with the curse of bad government and bad laws; and whatever may have been the beauty and holiness of its doctrine or of its professors, it has not been able to hold its ground, burdened as it has been with the curse of a bad Government. The effect of the Established Church has been this—to make Catholicism in Ireland not only a faith, but a patriotism; for it is not likely that any member of the Catholic Church would incline in the slightest degree to Protestantism so long as it presented itself to his eyes as a wrong doer, and full of injustice in connection with the government of his country. But now, if honest Protestants have nothing to fear from the change that I would recommend, what have the honest landowner to fear? [Cheers.] The history of Europe and of America for the last hundred years offers scarcely any picture more painful than that which it presented of the landowner in this kingdom. The Irish landowner has been different from every other landowner, for the bulk of their land to them has only been but half cultivated, they have had to collect their rents by a process approaching the evil of civil war. Their property has been very insecure; the sale of it has sometimes been rendered impossible, and the landowner himself has often been hated by those who ought to have loved him. He has been banished from his ancestral home by terror, and not a few of the landlords have lost their lives without the sympathy of those who ought to have been their protectors and friends. [Loud cheers.] I would like to ask what could be much worse than this—if in this country fifty years ago, as in Prussia, there had arisen statesmen who would have taken a third or half of the land and given it to the tenants, the Irish landowner, great as the injustice might have been, would have been richer and happier than he is now. What is the first remedy which you would propose? First, and this is practicable, and would most speedily touch the condition of the country, that the property which the tenant should invest in his farm should be secured to the tenant by law. [Loud cheers.] I believe that if Parliament were fairly to enact this, it would make a change in the whole temper of the country; and I recollect in the year 1849, being down in the county of Wexford, I called at the house of an old farmer of the name of Stafford. He lived in a good house—the best farm-house, I think, that I had seen since leaving Dublin. He lived on his own farm, which he had bought fifteen years before, and the house was a house which he had built. I had a remarkable old man, and I had some rather interesting conversation with him. I asked him how it was that he had such a good house; and he said the farm was his own and the house was his own, and as no man could disturb him, he had built it a much better house than was common for the farmhouses in Ireland. [Cheers.] I said to him, "if all the farmers in Ireland had some security for the capital they laid out on their farms, what would be the result?" The old man almost sprang out of his chair. He said, "Sir, if you will give us that encouragement we'll bate the hunger out of Ireland." [Loud cheers.] It is that all this must be left to contract between the landlord and the tenant; but the public, who may be neither landlord nor tenant, have a great interest in this question, and I maintain that the interests of the public require that Parliament should secure to the tenant the property which he has invested in his farm. [Cheers.] But I would not stop here. There is another, and what I should call a more permanent and far-reaching remedy for the evils of Ireland, and I hope those persons who stickle so much for political economy will follow me in this. The grand evil in Ireland is this—that the Irish people, the nation, are dispossessed of the soil, and what we ought to do is to provide for their restoration to it by all measures of justice.

After referring to other countries where the laws of land to which he referred had been abolished, Mr. Bright proceeded as follows:

I would go further than this; I would deal with the question of absenteeism. [Cheers.] I am not going to propose to tax absentees; but if my advice were taken we should have a Parliamentary Commission empowered to buy up the estates [illegible] belonging to the English nobility, for the purpose of selling them on proper terms to the occupiers of the farms and to the tenantry of Ireland. [Cheers.] Now let me be fairly understood. I am not proposing to take any of their property from them, but I propose this—that a Parliamentary Commission should be empowered to treat for the purchase of these large estates with a view of selling them out to the tenantry of Ireland. Here are some of them. The present Prime Minister, Lord Derby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Fitzwilliam, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Bath, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, and many others have large estates in Ireland. Many of them, I dare say, are just, well managed as any estates in the country; but what you want is to restore to Ireland a middle proprietary of the soil, and I venture to say that if these estates could be purchased, and could be sold out farm by farm to the tenant occupier in Ireland, it would be infinitely better in a conservative sense than that they should belong to great proprietors living out of the country. I have said that the disease is desperate, and that the remedy must be searching. I assert that the present system of government with regard to the Church and the land in Ireland has failed disastrously. [illegible] of consequence to the whole world, and a discredit to [illegible] the United Kingdom of which it forms a part. It is a land of many sorrows. [illegible]

Mr. Bright concluded with an eloquent appeal for union with the Reformers of Great Britain, and resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheers.

AUSTRIA.

Growing Unpopularity of the Emperor—Coldness of his Reception at Prague—His Worn and Depressed Appearance.

The Prague correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of October, gives a very sad account of the Emperor's reception in that city. After describing the military and civil escort, the writer thus pictures the appearance of Francis Joseph, and the chilling way in which he was received by the people:

"Next was a carriage of Court officers, and then, in an open carriage, drawn by two horses, [illegible] on the box, came the Emperor with an officer by his side. Emperor of Austria, will you bethink you that you are an Emperor, and not a mere General? Will you remember that Austria is not a mere camp? Will you remember Solferino and think of Koniggratz? Will you recollect that Maria Theresa was one of your greatest predecessors, and that Franz Joseph, in his plain green coat and top boots, was the darling of the people? Why this ever-varying green plume of cocks' feathers, this cocked hat, this white tunic, those tight-strapped trousers, and those spurred heels? In vain was the cocked hat lifted, and the plumes drooping downwards let fall in gracious curve. The windows were full, the street was crowded with an orderly multitude, and policemen to keep the passages clear. But the people were silent, so silent that as the carriage passed the click of the horses' hoofs on the stone, and the jingle of the sword was as distinctly heard as if the Emperor were alone at midnight. And it was midnight around him; black, lowering, cold and starless—[illegible]—but that was all. Followed by a few shabby hackney coaches and some Burgher Guards, and a guard of honor, and a vast mob of the Commons of Prague, who never said a word, he drove to the Hradschin, where his poor abdicated uncle was waiting to receive him. [illegible] That care-worn face, that sad, anxious look, that emaciated form would move a generous or a noble people, even in their bitterest anger and most vindictive rage, to forget the monarch in the man. [illegible] To-morrow there will be torchlight processions; there will be festivals, grand theatricals, reviews, audiences, deputations, speeches. But what is Franz Joseph to do in order to gain the hearts of his people? Eighteen years ago he came to the throne with all the personal elements of a prosperous reign; young, high-spirited, and brave, was popular, and beloved, and trusted. What has he done to deserve such treatment as he met with to-day? Let his councillors and his friends, his intimates and his statesmen, answer. [illegible]"

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

The Betrothal of Princess Dagmar of Denmark to the Cesarevich of all the Russias—Extraordinary Ceremonies—The Holy Anointment, &c.

[Berlin Cor. London Times, October 27.]

On the 24th inst. the ceremony of the confirmation of Princess Dagmar of Denmark took place, in the Palace Chapel of St. Petersburg, and the second day after was followed by the solemn betrothal of the Royal lady to the Grand Duke Cesarevitch of all the Russias. The subjoined orders of ceremonies, previously issued by the Lord Chamberlain, will be found to convey an exact and, in their minute accuracy, almost graphic picture of the august formalities. The title and contents of the first order is as follows:

CEREMONIAL SANCTIONED BY HIS MAJESTY FOR THE HOLY ANOINTMENT OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS MARIA SOPHIA FREDERICA DAGMAR, PRINCESS OF DENMARK.

I. On the day appointed for the Holy Anointment of Her Royal Highness, the gentlemen and ladies enumerated below will assemble at ten a. m. in His Majesty's Winter Palace: The members of the Privy Council, the Senators, *Dames de Palais*, ladies in waiting, ladies of the Imperial Court, the mistresses of the robes, and all functionaries and cavaliers of the Court; the members of the British Embassy, the Adjutants General and Majors General of His Majesty's suite; the Flugel Adjutants, the Adjutants of the Imperial Princes, the Generals and the staff officers of the Guards, the army and navy; the gentlemen and ladies presented at Court; the nobility, the chief of the St. Petersburg municipal authorities, and the Russian and foreign merchants distinguished by honorary titles.

The ladies are to appear in Russian costume, the gentlemen in gala uniform.

II. The clergy, the members of the Privy Council, and of the Danish Legation, are to assemble in the Royal Chapel, the clergy ranging themselves around the altar. All the other persons indicated above will meet in the apartments specified in the notification issued.

III. Upon the Minister of the Imperial Household informing His Majesty that all summoned have arrived, the members of the Imperial Family and their attendants, having formed into procession, will repair to the Chapel Royal in the following order:

1. The Equerries in Ordinary and Chief Equerries of His Imperial Majesty. 2. The Masters of the Ceremonies and the Chief Master of the Ceremonies. 3. The Chamberlains and Chamber-junkers, the younger in advance. 4. The Court functionaries of the two first classes, two abreast, the younger in advance. 5. Their Imperial Majesties the Lord Emperor and the Lady Empress, followed by the Minister of the Imperial Household and the four Adjutants General, Flugel Adjutants, and Majors General of His Majesty's suite. 6. Her Royal Highness Maria Sophia Frederica Dagmar, Princess of Denmark. 7. His Imperial Highness the Lord Successor to the throne Cesarevitch Alexander Alexandrovitch. 8. Their Imperial Highnesses the Lords Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis Alexandrovitch. 9. Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Constantine Nicholaevitch, with the Lady Grand Duchess Alexandra Josephovna and the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch. 10. Their Imperial Highnesses the Lord Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaevitch the elder, with the Lady Grand Duchess Alexandra Petrovna, and the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaevitch, the younger. 11. Their Imperial Highnesses the Ladies Grand Duchesses Maria Alexandrovna and Olga Constantinovna. 12. Her Imperial Highness the Lady Grand Duchess Yekaterina Michaelovna. 13. His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Alexander, of Hesse. 14. Their Imperial Highnesses the Prince Romanoff, Dukes of Leuchtenberg, Nicholas and George Maximilianovitch, and the Princess Romanovsky, Duchess of Leuchtenberg, Eugenie Maximilianovna. 15. His Imperial Highness Prince Peter Georgievitch of Oldenburg and his Highness Prince Alexander of Oldenburg. 16. His Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg, Duke of Saxony. 17. The *Dames de Palais*, Ladies in Waiting, Ladies of the Bedchamber, and Mistresses of the Robes to her Majesty and the Imperial Highnesses, the Mistress of the Robes to her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, and the Governess to the Imperial Bride, two and two, the elder in advance. All the other invited guests are to follow in the rear.

IV. On entering the chapel their Imperial Majesties and Highnesses will be met by the Archbishop Metropolite and the clergy.

V. His Majesty the Lord Emperor will condescend to lead her Royal Highness Princess Maria Sophia Frederica Dagmar to the most Holy Metropolite. The ceremony of the sacred anointment of her Royal Highness will then be proceeded with according to the rites of the church. On its conclusion Holy Mass will be performed. While the hymn of the Holy Communion is being sung, her Majesty the Lady Empress will condescend to conduct the anointed Orthodox Princess to the Altar to kiss the sacred images and to receive the Holy Communion.

VI. When Mass is over their Imperial Majesties and their Highnesses the Lord Successor to the Throne Cesarevitch and the Orthodox Princess will condescend to receive the congratulations of the clergy in the chapel, after which the illustrious members of the Imperial family return to their apartment in the order in which they came.

What follows is a literal translation of the second order:

CEREMONIAL SANCTIONED BY HIS MAJESTY FOR THE BETROTHAL OF HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE LORD SUCCESSOR TO THE THRONE CESAREVITCH GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVITCH TO [illegible]

1. On the second day after the holy anointment the gentlemen and ladies enumerated below will assemble at half-past twelve at noon, in His Majesty's Winter Palace. (Here follows the same list as that in the previous *ceremonial*, only with the addition of all the foreign diplomats, with their ladies.)

Clauses two and three are an exact copy of the two so marked in the order just given. (The ceremony of betrothal being, under the Greek ritual, nearly as binding as marriage itself, is also performed in the Chapel Royal.)

4. On entering the chapel their Imperial Majesties and their Highnesses will be met by the Archbishop Metropolite, the members of the Holy Synod, and the higher clergy, with the cross and holy water.

5. His Imperial Majesty will condescend to conduct the Lord Successor to the Throne Cesarevitch and his illustrious bride to the centre of the chapel, after which his majesty returns to his place. The ceremony of betrothal will then commence, according to the ritual of the church.

6. On a raised dais, in front of the sacred portal, will be placed a desk with the Holy Gospel and crucifix upon it.

7. The rings of betrothal, previously laid on golden salvers on the altar, will at the proper moment be handed the Archbishop Metropolite. The ring of his Imperial Highness will be taken from the altar by the confessor of their Imperial Majesties, and the ring of her Highness by the religious instructor of the illustrious children.

8. The Most Holy Metropolite having received both rings will offer up the usual prayers, and then place them on the hands of the Lord Successor to the Throne Cesarevitch and the Orthodox Princess.

9. Her Imperial Majesty, the Lady Empress will then condescend to proceed to the centre of the church and exchange the rings.

10. At this moment fifty-one rounds will be fired by the artillery.

11. In the prayers following the ceremony a prayer will be inserted on behalf of the Orthodox Lord Cesarevitch Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovitch, and his affianced bride, the Orthodox Lady, Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna.

12. On the conclusion of the ecclesiastical ceremony the illustrious affianced pair will condescend to return thanks to their Majesties the Lord Emperor and Lady Empress, after which all members of the Imperial family [illegible] offer their congratulations.

13. While receiving the congratulations, the Lord Successor to the Throne, Cesarevitch, will stand beside his affianced bride.

14. The arch-priests and other clergy will kneel down and offer up a form of thanksgiving. [illegible]

15. After prayers, the members of the Holy Synod and the higher clergy will offer their congratulations to their Imperial Majesties and the illustrious affianced pair.

16. Their Imperial Majesties and all members of the Imperial family, having formed into procession, will repair to their apartments in the order in which they came, with the exception that the Lord Successor to the Throne, Cesarevitch, will condescend to walk by the side of his illustrious bride.

17. On the same day a festal banquet will be spread in the Hall of St. Nicholas in the Imperial Palace, for the ladies and gentlemen enumerated in clause 1 of the present order. The ladies and gentlemen of the Danish Legation will be among the invited guests.

18. When the guests have taken their seats, their Imperial Majesties will be ushered in by the Lord Chamberlain, and, preceded by the court functionaries, will enter, followed by the affianced pair with all the members of their august family and their suites.

19. Opposite their Majesties will be placed the members of the Holy Synod, the Bishops and Archbishops, the members of the Privy Council, and the Danish Minister. [illegible] Opposite to the Ladies-in-Waiting, the other ladies of the first three grades will take their seats according to seniority; and to the left the gentlemen of the first three grades according to rank.

20. The Lord High Steward and [illegible] (*Oberhofmarschall* and *Hofmarschall*) will stand behind the chairs of their Majesties with their wands of office. Their Majesties and their Imperial Highnesses will be served at dinner by the Chamberlains and the other high personages by the Chamber-junkers (*Kammerherren* and *Kammerjunker*).

21. Vocal and instrumental music will be performed during dinner.

22. The toasts will be accompanied with flourishes of trumpets and salvos of artillery. When the health of their Majesties is drunk, fifty-one guns will be fired, [illegible] for that of their Royal Majesties, the King and Queen of Denmark, thirty-one rounds, and that of the clergy and all faithful subjects thirty-one rounds.

23. Goblets of wine will be handed to their Majesties by the Lord Cup-Bearer; [illegible] and to the other high personages by chamberlains and Chamber-junkers.

24. On the conclusion of the banquet their Majesties and the whole Imperial family will return to their private apartments in the same order as before.

25. On the evening of the same day a ball will be given in St. George's Hall in the Imperial Palace, to which all persons of note of both sexes, the foreign Ministers and their ladies, and all those present at Court will receive invitations.

26. Before the ball the ladies and gentlemen of the Diplomatic Body will offer their congratulations to the affianced pair in the concert hall.

27. On the same day the bells of all the churches will be rung, and in the evening the town will be illuminated.

The ceremony of anointment is thus referred to in the St. Petersburg *Post*:

"It is impossible to give utterance to the feelings filling our bosoms when attending the ceremony of the Holy Anointment of the Princess Mary Sophy Dagmar. In a white robe, with her youthful locks unadorned, and no jewels on her Royal person, she made her appearance in the chapel. Her innocent, spotless soul, ascending in prayer to her Maker, did not admit of worldly vanities. The Metropolite of Novogorod and St. Petersburg, surrounded by an assembly of bishops, had only an humble Christian before him in the *tropucha* (entrance hall) of the chapel, praying for reception into our Orthodox Church. The questions prescribed by the ritual the Princess answered in a loud and ringing voice. We were surprised at her correct pronunciation of the ancient Sclavonic language of the Church. The examination lasted about half an hour, when the Archbishop led the Princess into the interior of the chapel, the clergy chanting the hymn "God receive her and bless her." The crowd then pressing into the church prevented our seeing the remainder of the ceremony. On leaving the church, a pink riband round her neck indicated that the young Princess, after embracing orthodoxy, had, according to custom, been touched by the Holy Cross. May this symbol of salvation retain its life-giving power during the earthly pilgrimage of our beautiful Princess!"

THE FENIANS.

Michael Scanlan on Intolerance of the Press.

[From the New York News, November 13.]

Mr. Michael Scanlan, of Chicago, Ill., having written and published a volume of thoroughly Irish and anti-English poems, sent an advertisement to the New York *Tablet*, and received the following reply:

NEW YORK, October 19, 1866.

Yours is at hand, enclosing advertisement for *Tablet*. We do not think it suitable for same.

Yours, respectfully, EDITOR OF TABLET.

The book was too thoroughly Irish to suit the *Tablet*. Mr. Scanlan has written us a letter on this subject, from which we take occasion to extract. He says:

"The generality of Irish readers know that there is an English party and an Irish party in the Church, as well as in the State—in the latter the line is well drawn, or can be so, between the Celt and Saxon; in the former, from the cunning of the English party, who assail us in disguised robes, it is not so easy to draw. The English, after centuries of persecution, became satisfied that though they could crucify the soul of Ireland, they could not conquer it by force, and after the failure of the rack, the prison and gibbet, [illegible]

[illegible]

Well, let those degenerate things of our race, or the scions of the Orangemen, [illegible] We, the mere Irish, prefer to follow the old national saints of the past, who served God by hating England. [illegible] and when an editor refuses to advertise a book on the ground of its anti-English sentiment, he knows no more about it, he certainly insults his Irish readers, if he has any. The readers of the *Tablet* are therefore warned against reading this book, for the English are terribly abused in it, and that would hurt their morals."

MICHAEL SCANLAN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5, 1866.

Roman Catholicism in the United States.

[From the Daily News, October 31.]

The remarkable progress of Roman Catholicism in the United States, naturally suggests some speculation as to the influence which this fact may exercise on the future fortunes of the Roman Church. In spite of the complaint we sometimes hear from the Roman-Catholic clergy, the foreign element in the States must have stuck pretty generally to its old faith. Upwards of 4,000,000 is not a bad percentage for a population of 31,000,000, when we take into account the strength of the Puritan element in the nation; and to English ears there will be something positively alarming in the enumeration of 2,700 priests, three mitred abbots, forty bishops, and seven archbishops, who constitute the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The thoughts of the American observer take a quite different direction. He looks forward to the time when the population of the United States will exceed 100,000,000, and he is rather inclined to boast that this number will include more Roman Catholics than any other single country. When this time comes the change can hardly fail to modify in many ways the action of the Church whose numbers will be thus largely increased. Roman Catholic policy in Europe has long departed from those older and better traditions which give so much dignity to the annals of the mediæval Church. Oppressors have usually some power of benefitting their friends, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that the higher ranks of the Roman clergy have been so well inclined to make common cause with them. The alliance has not necessarily been dictated by purely personal motives. It has at least as often recommended itself to the priest on the score of the opportunities it offers him of teaching what he believes to be truth. But, unfortunately for his purpose, he has miscalculated the relative strength of the parties between whom he had to choose. He has taken his cake with the King, and now he finds that he cannot have it with the people. The unpopularity of the Roman Church throughout most countries of Europe at this moment is rather due to the political associations with which she has chosen to surround herself, than any dislike of her doctrines or practices. From all this the American Church is free, and [illegible] in the New World will go some progress to counterbalance her decline in the Old. She is less heavily weighted in this race. There are two ways in which this fact may affect the ecclesiastical temper. The overwhelming evidence that free institutions are not in themselves unfavorable to the spiritual development of the Church must at length silence the interested clamor of those who object to them on that ground in other countries. Roman Catholics will learn that the alarm is groundless, except where the sect which is favored is one of political position rather than of religious influence. And the theological character which is formed in the democratic atmosphere of America must be sufficiently distinct to gradually leaven the church in which it grows up. All the accessories with which the body of Roman doctrine is surrounded will necessarily feel the influence of this change. The hold which they now have upon the Church springs not so much from their being imposed by authority as from their being so rarely questioned by those who accept them. They are the creation, not of law, but of a kind of fashion; and it is just the fashions of the Roman Church which will be least likely to bear the voyage across the Atlantic.

MEXICO.

Details of Maximilian's Abandonment of His Capital.

Attempts to Capture Him.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

CITY OF MEXICO, October 20, 1866.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE EMPIRE.

The fate of the empire is solved at last. Maximilian quit his throne, but did not abdicate, and Mexico is now ruled by a foreign dictator, Marshal Bazaine. History does not chronicle a revolution so peaceable, so sudden, quiet and thorough a change of government as has just taken place here; and this revolution will long remain a difficult problem for foreign politicians to solve. The last week forms an important epoch in Mexican history, and none except those who were here can appreciate the feverish anxiety which prevailed during the period. There were no outward demonstrations of excitement, no confusion manifested by the populace, no public assemblages; business pursued its usual sluggish course, laborers continued their wonted avocations upon the streets, and mechanics passed to and fro from their work in their accustomed quiet, undemonstrative manner. To a stranger there were no evidences seen of the great tumult that was moving this people, and which needed but a breath or a bold leader to cause to bring forth a storm which would deluge our streets in blood, and possibly cease only when the last Frenchman had either sought safety in flight or fallen a victim to popular fury. But a keen observer would have noted the anxious expression upon every face, the quickened glance and fierce gleam of the eye of every known Liberal, the hurried words and firm grasp with which friend met friend, and the number of armed men who invariably lounged in whatever direction a group of two or three persons might concentrate. Looks more than words, and the careful, prompt acts of the military, told that a storm was gathering which only the exercise of great prudence and fearlessness could avoid.

HOW MAXIMILIAN LEFT.

The appointment of Bazaine as Dictator has not yet been officially announced, but the fact that Maximilian has abandoned his empire, and that Bazaine is now ruler of Mexico, is positively asserted by the French, and is scarcely denied by any except a few interested Imperialists, and certainly cannot be concealed longer than the 4th of next month. A few leagues from this city, on his way to Orizaba, Maximilian met the captain of the Austrian frigate lying at Vera Cruz, on his way to the capital. His Majesty permitted the captain to continue his journey, but ordered him to remain in the city but one day, and then to return direct to Vera Cruz, as he, Maximilian, intended to embark with him. Before quitting Chepultepec, the servants at that castle were all paid off and discharged, the baggage and personal property of his Majesty packed and prepared for removal, and some of it despatched for Vera Cruz; and horses, carriages, &c., were disposed of; but all this was done so quietly that although the facts became known, still no one for a moment surmised that Maximilian intended to quit his empire. Even the Princess Yturbide, who has charge of the young prince, and has apartments at the palace, was uninformed of his departure until the day before it took place. When she received a note from the Emperor at Chepultepec, taking leave of her the Princess was astounded at the contents of the note, and immediately repaired to Chepultepec, asking an explanation; but the Emperor steadily refused her an interview, as he did all his friends. The Princess being acquainted with State secrets, believed Maximilian to be only going to Orizaba, and even now asserts that he will return. Having perfected his arrangements for departure, his Majesty sent for Marshal Bazaine, and gave him a verbal appointment of the Regency, and the Ministry were notified of the fact and ordered to report to and consult with him as the Regent *ad interim*. This notification came like a thunderclap upon the Cabinet, who at once repaired to Chepultepec to protest against the act; but they were refused an audience or any explanation, whereat they unanimously resigned their portfolios; but Bazaine smoothed the matter over with them, inducing them to retain their positions for the present.

On Saturday evening the Emperor took leave of his personal attendants of both the palace and castle. The scene was affecting; his Majesty being a man of great kindness and urbanity, every member of the royal household being personally attached to him, looking upon him as an indulgent father, rather than a master; all were in tears, and Maximilian was unable to restrain his emotions. Chepultepec was endeared to him by more than ordinary recollections; it was there that himself and the Empress passed their first night at their capital, the royal couch being the bare boards of the castle floor—an indication of the hard fate in store for them; here he was wont to retire when wearied with the cares of state, and in sight of the spires of the grand cathedral, but rid of the bustle of the city, recline in the shade of the noble cypresses, which three centuries ago sheltered his still more unfortunate predecessor, Montezuma, indulging in dreams of the future greatness of Mexico, and the veneration in which generations to come would speak of the mild and beneficent reign of Maximilian I. His Majesty retired to rest but little later than his usual hour, the anxieties and fatigues of the day having brought on a slight return of intermittent fever, to which he had been subject for several days previous. A bath in the morning greatly relieved him, and at six o'clock on Sunday morning, 30th instant, he sprang into his saddle, and at the head of his escort passed out of his castle gate, and bade adieu to the cares, anxieties, pleasures and [illegible] which he had encountered in his noble but [illegible] endeavors to regenerate the Mexican people.

ATTEMPTS AT CAPTURE.

On Friday it became known that the Emperor intended going to Orizaba. As soon as this was ascertained the Liberals despatched trusted messengers to the commander of the Liberal forces near San Luis Potosi and to Porfirio Diaz, commanding in Oajaca, notifying them of the intended royal journey, and detailing a plan for his capture. Parties of two thousand strong, accompanied with a battery of light artillery, were to be sent with all speed to intercept the Emperor between Puebla and Paso del Macho. The Emperor was escorted by only four hundred cavalry, and if proper position should be taken the Liberals could easily destroy or capture this little force, and by carrying Maximilian prisoner to the mountains, force him to abdicate. So certain were the Liberals of success that bets were offered, with odds of two to one, that before the Saturday following Maximilian would either be killed or a prisoner. But the Liberals at the North had too long a distance to traverse before reaching the road taken by his Majesty, and Porfirio Diaz could not pass several French and Austrian posts which lay in his way without fighting; and consequently the scheme came to naught. The Emperor became apprised of the project to capture him, but it excited no apprehension; indeed he rather wished for the encounter, for Maximilian is very athletic, an expert swordsman, and of great personal bravery. His escort, especially his Hungarians, almost adore him, and if need be every man would have died for his sovereign. With such a band his Majesty would like to have tried a few hard knocks with any body of Liberals, even if they were four or five to one.

STRANGE SCENE IN A PHILADELPHIA COURT ROOM.

A Juror with the Delirium Tremens.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, before which tribunal William J. Maguire is on trial for the murder of Maggie Bonn, in April, 1864, considerable excitement was created among the large audience present, by the announcement, by District Attorney Mann, that no further action would be taken upon the case during the day, owing to the fact that one of the jurors sitting upon the case, was laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. Immediately upon the fact becoming known, a physician was sent to examine the case, who soon returned and reported that the man was in a perfect state of phrenzy, imagining that his tongue was full of worms, and bellowing and stamping about the jury room in the most excited manner. From the subsequent statement of W. Hiram Castor, who had charge of the jury on Wednesday evening, it appears that the unfortunate man first exhibited symptoms of insanity at about 12 o'clock the previous night. At that hour Mr. Castor entered the jury room, when the lunatic sprang violently from his bed, screeching at the top of his voice, "God save me! there are rats all over me! they are gnawing into my vitals!" Rushing into the entry, the man coursed up and down the long corridor, screaming "Murder! fire! watchman!" after which he again entered the room, and springing violently at a window, attempted to throw himself headlong into the street below. The madman, now wild with rage, wrenched from one of the cots which occupied the room, a stout headboard, with which he rushed upon his affrighted associates, dealing vigorous blows to the right and left, and driving them precipitately into the corridor.

Here a consultation was held, when it was decided that a number of the most courageous should re-enter the room for the purpose of securing the lunatic. Accordingly a number of towels were secured, and the courageous nine dashed into the room, seized the madman and threw him to the floor. Bound hand and foot, the unfortunate man was then conveyed to his bed, where he lay the entire night, in the highest state of excitement, uttering the most piteous cries for deliverance from some imaginary fiend.

Upon the facts of the case, as above stated, being made known to the Court, a consultation of judges was held, when it was decided to discharge the jurors from further consideration of the case.

FROM NEVADA.

A Bitter Electioneering Contest.

The *Alta California* of October 11, gives the details of a bitter electioneering contest between James W. Nye and Charles E. DeLong, rival Union candidates for the United States Senate in Nevada. The latter has attempted to demolish his rival by making a long list of charges against him in a public speech. Among other things he charges that Governor Nye received $3,000 for pardoning a man convicted of murder; that while Indian Superintendent he pocketed $8,000 appropriated to the Indians; that he appointed as his Secretary a man named Birch, a vile Copperhead, so disloyal that while at the Humboldt as an Indian agent under Nye, he refused to sleep under the Government blankets because they had "U. S." on them. After his election he took this man Birch to Washington, and had him appointed a clerk in the Senate of the United States. DeLong further charges that Nye turned broker for rebels and that he received a lot of land for preventing the arrest of a man charged with uttering treasonable language.

Mr. Nye has published a long reply. He says: "I deny that there is any truth in Mr. DeLong's assertions; but, on the contrary, charge that the imputation is a gross slander and shameful outrage. If he has any reason to believe that there is any truth in what he states it is his duty to make complaint to the proper authorities, and cause a prosecution to be commenced at once. He has made the charge and has promised the proof, and he must produce it or stand condemned by honest men as a slanderer and calumniator. It will not do for him to rest on hearsay or *ex parte* affidavits in this business."

DELAWARE.

Official Vote in the State.

The following is the vote in the State of Delaware, on the 6th of November, 1866, as officially reported:

Governor.	New Castle.	Kent.	Sussex.	Total
James Riddle (Rep.)	[illegible]	1,786	2,374	[illegible]
Gov. Saulsbury (Cop.)	4,345	2,725	3,387	9,810
Saulsbury's majority				1,21[illegible]
Congress.				
John L. McKim (Rep.)	[illegible]	1,776	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. A. Nicholson (Cop.)	4,310	2,749	3,334	[illegible]
Nicholson's majority				1,380

There are 4,000 loyal citizens in Delaware, half of whom served as soldiers in the Union army, who are disfranchised on account of color, every man of whom would vote the Union ticket. Delaware went Copperhead solely because one-third of her Radical citizens were excluded by the rebels and Copperheads from voting.

Supreme Court of Illinois—New Rule in Relation to Licensing Attorneys.

The following rule was adopted by the Supreme Court at the present term, now being held at Mount Vernon:

RULE 76. *Ordered*, That Rules 69 and 70 be rescinded; and applicants for license to practice law in the courts of this State, on presenting to any member of this Court a certificate of qualification, signed by the Circuit Judge and State's Attorney of the circuit in which the applicant may reside, setting forth that the applicant has been examined and found qualified, will be a sufficient voucher on which to grant a license. Such certificate, granted by any one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the city of Chicago, or by the Judge of the Recorder's Court of said city, and in conjunction with the State's Attorney, will be deemed a like voucher: *Provided, however*, If the application be made to this court in term time, an examination of the applicant may be had in open court, or by a committee appointed by the court.

The certificate of moral character required by the statute will, in all cases, accompany the application.

A correct copy. N. L. FREEMAN.

Annual Meeting of the Natural History Society.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Natural History Society, pursuant to the revised constitution, will take place in Bloomington, on Wednesday, the 19th, and Tuesday, the 20th of December. The first meeting will take place at 2½ o'clock p. m. of the 19th. Place of meeting will be announced in the city dailies. A full attendance of all the members is earnestly solicited, as important business, looking to a thorough reorganization of the society, and to active prosecution of its appropriate work, will be presented for consideration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

OLIVER S. MUNSELL,
Corresponding Secretary.

Bloomington, November 15th.

California Items.

From our California files we gather the following items of interest:

Thomas E. Lewis, Esq., the delegate lately chosen by the citizens of Idaho Territory, was at San Francisco October 19th, on his way to Washington City, the seat of the Federal Government, to lay before the Executive the facts relating to the Indian troubles so prevalent in the mining districts surrounding Owyhee, which very seriously interfere with the progress of that Territory.

The Sacramento *Union* publishes a long list of the "income" residents of Sacramento city and county. The heaviest in the list is James Carolan, $32,272. There is no other name against which the figures stand upwards of $12,000. The man in the county, outside the city, who rejoiceth in the highest income, is C. T. H. Palmer, of Folsom, i. e., $12,564.

The Board of Directors of the California State Agricultural College, have commenced their tour for the purpose of examining the various sites offered for the location of the buildings. The Board is constituted as follows: His Excellency, Governor Low, Chairman; Charles F. Reed, President of the State Agricultural Society, Secretary; B. J. Booth, President of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco; Felix Tracy, of Shasta; William Holden, of Mendocino; C. T. Ryland, of San Jose; Henry Phillips, of Nevada; and J. B. Meader, of Copperopolis.

The Chinese have a private gambling house of their own at Virginia City.

The *Alta California* says: Chief Justice Lowe, of Iowa, who represents a large amount of capital East, has been examining the mines of Idaho, and has returned to the States for the purpose of bringing out mills.

The Napa *Reporter* says the price of tobacco demonstrates the fact that it is about seventy-five times as remunerative to the successful cultivator as wheat.

The *Alta California* of October 12th says: Rumor has been busy for the past two days with the details of another heavy defalcation, probably the heaviest which has yet come to light in California, and equal in magnitude to any which our enterprising Eastern friends have been able to turn out. It is stated, upon what appears to be good authority, that the confidential clerk in a large commercial house absconded some days since with an immense amount of funds, including a large amount in greenbacks deposited in the safe of the firm by friends, different business men, who were unable to deposit them with the banks, owing to the rules adopted some time since by the leading houses. On Thursday night the clerk left the store as usual, but on Friday he was not in attendance. On Saturday he was also absent, but on Monday he came in and told his employer that he had been quite ill and would be compelled to return to his room. He might not be able to be out for a number of days, but did not want them to feel anxious about him if he did not come down for a week. An examination of the safe revealed the fact that a large sum in greenbacks had been extracted, and it was also soon discovered that large sums had been raised outside, from friends of the firm. It is rumored that the entire defalcation will amount to some half a million in Government currency, but the report may be an exaggeration. Detectives were at once put upon the track of the defaulter, but up to this time he has not been discovered. It is feared that he made good his escape to China, on the Golden Age, or got off on the steamer to Panama. The affair has created a great deal of excitement on the street. We understand that the books of the firm are all right, and that the losses will all fall on outside parties.

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VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Fossil Remains of a Mastodon Exhumed.

[From the New York Tribune.]

TROY, November 9.

About a month since, the readers of the *Tribune* will recollect the erection of a post bed in Cohoes for the foundation of a new mill, now in the course of excavation by the Harmony Manufacturing Company, the jaw-bone of a mastodon was discovered about thirty feet below the surface of the earth. This relic of the antediluvian age is of immense proportions, and has attracted the attention of geologists and students of nature from all parts of the country—letters of inquiry respecting it and personal examination having been made by some of the most distinguished *savans* of the United States. But yesterday even this wonderful discovery was eclipsed by the excavation of still further fossiliferous remains, which complete nearly the bones or framework of the mastodon. Eighty-five feet below the earth's surface, and about fifty feet below the place of the original discovery, the workmen yesterday came upon the remaining bones, consisting as follows: Two tusks, back bone, the upper jaw and cranium, a number of ribs, the hip bones, shoulder-blade and the bones of the hind legs. The tusks were each nearly six feet long and about nine inches in diameter. One of them, upon exposure to the light, crumbled to pieces like clay, resembling that substance in appearance and texture.

The ribs, of which there were fourteen found, are about four feet long, the largest being four feet nine inches. The upper jawbone is four feet nine inches long from the extremity of the mouth to the cranium, and across the forehead measures about three feet. So heavy is it that it was with difficulty four laborers could move the mass. The sockets in which originally were located the eyes of the monster are almost large enough to admit the head of a man. The hip-bone is five feet long, and weighs one hundred pounds; the shoulder-blade measures two feet nine inches, and weighs fifty pounds each. The bone of the leg at the knee-joint measures thirteen inches in diameter. The other fragments found are in harmonious proportion to those already mentioned.

Professor Marsh of Yale College was present soon after the discovery was made, and pronounced it the most remarkable scientific event of the age. The structure will now be united in its several parts by means of wire, and thus a very accurate idea can be formed of the size and weight of the monster to which it belonged. After a separation of countless ages, probably, the several parts will be reunited.

The negroes in Botetourt County, Virginia, have increased three or four hundred in number since the last census. This is the only increase of this population in any county district in the State.

The towns of Hardwick, Royalston and New Braintree, in Massachusetts, gave unanimous votes for Governor Bullock.

THE DEMOCRATIC [illegible]

The Newspapers on the Chicago Times' Negro Suffrage Article.

We published yesterday the reply of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to the *Times'* negro suffrage article. [illegible] additional notices of the press [illegible] under our observation:

[illegible]

Colorado.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR CUMMINGS.

[illegible]

A. Johnson Kicked by [illegible]

[illegible]

Can't Do Justice [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ The vote of the county of [illegible] for Congressman, at the late election, [illegible] follows:

[illegible]

WATCH-MAKING.

Visit to the Works of the National Watch Company.

Brief History of the Company—The Disadvantages with which they have Contended—Extent of their Factory—Delicacy of the Machinery Employed.

THE PROCESS OF WATCH-MAKING.

[illegible]

President—B. W. Raymond, of Chicago. Vice-President—Philo Carpenter, Chicago. Treasurer—Thomas S. Dickerson, Chicago. Secretary—T. M. Wheeler, Chicago. Additional Directors—H. C. Calver, Chicago; J. F. Ryerson, Chicago; B. F. Lawrence.

[illegible]

The [illegible] of October 11, gives the details of a bitter electioneering contest between James W. Nye and Charles E. De Long, rival Union candidates for the United States Senate in Nevada. The latter has attempted to demolish his rival by making a long list of charges against him in a public speech. Among other things he charges that Governor Nye received $3,000 for pardoning a man convicted of murder; that while Indian Superintendent he pocketed $5,000 appropriated to the Indians; that he appointed as his Secretary a man named Birch, a vile Copperhead, so disloyal that while at [illegible] as an Indian agent under Nye, he refused to sleep under the Government blankets because they had "U. S." on them! After his election he took this man Birch to Washington, and had him appointed a clerk in the Senate of the United States. DeLong further charges that Nye turned broker for rebels and that he received a lot of land for preventing the arrest of a man charged with uttering treasonable language.

Mr. Nye has published a long reply. He says: "I deny that there is any truth in Mr. De Long's assertions; but, on the contrary, charge that the imputation is a gross slander and shameful outrage. If he has any reason to believe that there is any truth in what he states it is his duty to make complaint to the proper authorities, and cause a prosecution to be commenced at once. He has made the charge and has promised the proof, and he must produce it or stand condemned by honest men as a slanderer and calumniator. It will not do for him to rest on hearsay or ex parte affidavits in this business."

DELAWARE.

Official Vote in the State.

The following is the vote in the State of Delaware, on the 6th of November, 1866, as officially reported:

Governor.	New Castle.	Kent.	Sussex.	Total.
James Riddle (Rep.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gov. Saulsbury (Cop.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saulsbury's majority				[illegible]
Congress.				
John [illegible] (Rep.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. A. Nicholson (Cop.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nicholson's majority				1,380

There are 4,000 loyal citizens in Delaware, half of whom served as soldiers in the Union army, who are disfranchised on account of color, every man of whom would vote the Union ticket. Delaware went Copperhead solely because one-third of her Radical citizens were excluded by the rebels and Copperheads from voting.

Supreme Court of Illinois—New Rule in Relation to Licensing Attorneys.

The following rule was adopted by the Supreme Court at the present term, now being held at Mount Vernon:

Rule 78. Ordered, That Rules 69 and 70 be rescinded; and applicants for license to practice law in the courts of this State, on presenting to any member of this Court a certificate of qualification, signed by the Circuit Judge and State's Attorney of the circuit in which the applicant may reside, or either of them, that the applicant has been examined and found qualified, will be a sufficient voucher on which to grant a license. Such certificate, granted by any one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the city of Chicago, or by the Judge of the Recorder's Court of said city, and in conjunction with the State's Attorney, will be deemed a like voucher: Provided, however, If the application be made to this court in term time, an examination of the applicant may be had in open court, or by a committee appointed by the court.

The certificate of moral character required by the statute will, in all cases, accompany the application.

A correct copy. N. L. Freeman.

Annual Meeting of the Natural History Society.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Natural History Society, pursuant to the revised constitution, will take place in Bloomington, on Wednesday, the 19th, and Tuesday, the 20th of December. The first meeting will take place at 2½ o'clock p. m. of the 19th. Place of meeting will be announced to the city dailies. A full attendance of all the members is earnestly solicited, as important business, looking to a thorough reorganization of the society, and to active prosecution of its appropriate work, will be presented for consideration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Oliver S. Munsell, Corresponding Secretary.

Bloomington, November 15th.

California Items.

From our California files we gather the following items of interest:

Thomas B. Lewis, Esq., the delegate lately chosen by the citizens of Idaho Territory, was at San Francisco October 15th, on his way to Washington City, the seat of the Federal Government, to lay before the Executive the facts relating to the Indian troubles so prevalent in the mining districts surrounding Owyhee, which very seriously interfere with the progress of that Territory.

The Sacramento Union publishes a long list of the "income" residents of Sacramento city and county. The heaviest in the list is James Carolan, $36,[illegible]. There is no other name against which the figures stand upwards of $15,000. The man in the county, outside the city, who rejoiceth in the highest income, is C. T. H. Palmer, of Folsom, [illegible].

The Board of Directors of the California State Agricultural College, have commenced their tour for the purpose of examining the various sites offered for the location of the buildings. The Board is constituted as follows: His Excellency, Governor Low, Chairman; Charles F. Reed, President of the State Agricultural Society, Sacramento; B. J. Booth, President of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco; Felix Tracy, of Shasta; William Holden, of Mendocino; C. F. Ryland, of San Jose; Henry Phillips, of Nevada; and J. B. Meader, of Copperopolis.

The Chinese have a private gambling house of their own at Virginia City.

The Alta California says: Chief Justice Lowe, of Iowa, who represents a large amount of capital East, has been examining the mines of Idaho, and has returned to the States for the purpose of bringing out mills.

The Napa Reporter says the price of tobacco demonstrates the fact that it is about seventy-five times as remunerative to the successful cultivator as wheat.

The Alta California of October 12th says: Rumor has been busy for the past two days with the details of another heavy defalcation, probably the heaviest which has yet come to light in California, and equal in magnitude to any which our enterprising Eastern friends have been able to turn out. It is stated, upon what appears to be good authority, that the confidential clerk in a large commercial house absconded some days since with an immense amount of funds, including a large amount in greenbacks deposited in the safe of the firm by friends, different business men, who were unable to deposit them with the banks, owing to the rules adopted some time since by the leading banks. On Thursday night the clerk left the store as usual, yet on Friday he was not in attendance. On Saturday he was also absent, but on Monday he came in and told his employer that he had been quite ill and would be compelled to return to his room. He might not be able to be out for a number of days, but did not want them to feel anxious about him if he did not come down for a week. An examination of the safe revealed the fact that a large sum in greenbacks had been extracted, and it was also soon discovered that these sums had been raised outside, from friends of the firm. It is rumored that the entire defalcation will amount to some half a million in Government currency, but the report may be an exaggeration. Detectives were at once put upon the track of the defaulter, but up to this time he has not been discovered. It is feared that he made good his escape to Chile, on the Galileo, or got off on the steamer to Panama. The affair has created a great deal of excitement on the street. We understand that the books of the firm are all right, and that the losses will all fall on outside parties.

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VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Fossil Remains of a Mastodon Exhumed.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Troy, November 8.

About a month since, the readers of the Tribune will recollect the erection of a [illegible] bed in Cohoes for the foundation of a new mill, now in the course of excavation by the Harmony Manufacturing Company, the jaw-bone of a mastodon was discovered about thirty feet below the surface of the earth. This relic of the antediluvian age is of immense proportions, and has attracted the attention of geologists and students of nature from all parts of the country—letters of inquiry respecting it and personal examination having been made by some of the most distinguished savans of the United States. But yesterday even this wonderful discovery was eclipsed by the excavation of still further multifarious remains, which complete nearly the bones or framework of the mastodon. Eighty-five feet below the earth's surface, and about fifty feet below the place of the original discovery, the workmen yesterday came upon the remaining bones, consisting as follows: Two tusks, back bone, the upper jaw and cranium, a number of ribs, the hip bones, shoulder-blade and the bones of the hind legs. The tusks were each nearly six feet long and about nine inches in diameter. One of them, upon exposure to the light, crumbled to pieces like clay, resembling that substance in appearance and texture.

The ribs, of which there were fourteen found, are about four feet long, the largest being four feet nine inches. The upper jaw-bone is four feet nine inches long from the extremity of the mouth to the cranium, and across the forehead measures about three feet. So heavy is it that it was with difficulty four laborers could move the mass. The sockets in which originally were located the eyes of the monster are almost large enough to admit the head of a man. The hip-bone is five feet long, and weighs one hundred pounds; the shoulder-blade measures two feet nine inches, and weigh fifty pounds each. The bone of the leg at the knee-joint measures thirteen inches in diameter. The other fragments found are in harmonious proportion to those already mentioned.

Professor Marsh of Yale College was present soon after the discovery was made, and pronounced it the most remarkable scientific event of the age. The structure will now be united in its several parts by means of wire, and thus a very accurate idea can be formed of the size and weight of the monster to which it belonged. After a separation of [illegible], probably, the several parts will be [illegible].

The negroes in Delaware County, Virginia, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE [illegible]

The Newspapers on the [illegible]

We published yesterday the [illegible] ply of the Cincinnati Enquirer to the Times' negro suffrage article. [illegible] additional notices of the same [illegible] our observation:

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

[illegible]

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Register.]

[illegible]

[From the Louisville Journal.]

[illegible]

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

[illegible]

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

A Sermon from Satan.—What are we to? When the Chicago Times, of all others on the face on the earth, breaks out in [illegible]

[From the Cairo Democrat.]

[illegible]

[From the New York Tribune.]

The Chicago Times has long been viewed as one of the most extreme organs of [illegible]

Colorado.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR CUMMINGS.

Philadelphia, November [illegible]

A letter published from Governor Cummings of Colorado, denies aspersions against him [illegible] a certificate of election to Mr. Hunt as Congressional delegate. He states that Hunt [illegible] legal majority of the votes, the Board of Canvassers having counted for Chilcott (the nominee of the party anxious for the admission of Colorado as a State) the votes of a company of soldiers formed of rebel prisoners [illegible] Chicago, who had no right to vote.

CARD FROM SENATOR CHAFFEE.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Sir: My attention has been called to a statement from Colorado in [illegible] Governor Cummins, which you will [illegible] receive.

I most emphatically deny that a company of volunteers, formed of rebel prisoners enlisted at Chicago, voted for Mr. Chilcott at the recent election in Colorado. [illegible] class generally vote for those who [illegible] with them. The legal vote of [illegible] ritory showed the election of Mr. C[illegible] as certified by the Board of Canvassers [illegible] Governor Cummins declared himself [illegible] Hunt was elected, and gave him a [illegible] to that effect before the vote was canvassed.

J. B. Chaffee.

A. Johnson Kicked by Another [illegible]

[From the New York News.]

The alliance between Democracy and conservatism is, we trust, at an end. [illegible] Presidential campaign, woe to the [illegible] to the candidates that take a middle course. If President Johnson desires to be a [illegible] bearer in the political arena, he must go back to the Radicals or come fully and squarely into the Democratic camp. The battle is to be between the Democrats and the Radicals; the Conservatives are no [illegible] at all. They are no more than stragglers from the line of the real combatants, without any banner, without organization, and [illegible] at any moment to wander into either camp and sell their services for a portion of the spoils. If they choose to fight in the ranks of the Democratic party, let them do so, but not by virtue of any concession to them. Democracy is strong only in the strength of its time tried principles. Any alliance that involves the surrender of one of these destroys the first element of its strength, and Democracy, like another Samson, shorn from the arms of its Delilah, is [illegible] powerless.

Can't Do Justice to the Subject.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.]

The elections of Tuesday have gone for the Radicals. New York goes Radical by a majority of from ten to fifteen thousand; Illinois gives fifty thousand majority for the Radicals, and Massachusetts not only gives seventy thousand majority for the Radicals, but elects two niggers to the Legislature. Congress is overwhelmingly against the President, and can do with him as it pleases. [illegible] We can't do justice to the subject.

The vote of the county of [illegible] for Congressman, at the late election, was as follows:

Brown, Copperhead	[illegible]
Paine, Radical	[illegible]
Brown's majority	[illegible]

Two years ago the vote was as follows:

Cary, Copperhead	[illegible]
Paine, Radical	[illegible]
Copperhead majority	[illegible]
Republican gain in two years	[illegible]

One more charge and that citadel of perfidy will be captured.

Personal.—The Alta California [illegible]

[illegible] WATCH-MAKING.

[illegible] the Works of the National Watch Company.

[illegible] History of the Company—The [illegible] with which they have Contended—Extent of their Factory—Delicacy of the Machinery Employed.

THE PROCESS OF WATCH-MAKING.

[illegible]

President—B. W. Raymond, of Chicago.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A Homicide Discharged—Vessels Libelled—A Family Quarrel—Judgments—New Suits, &c.

The only judgment rendered yesterday in the United States courts, was in the case of Taylor et al. vs. Pierce, the judgment being entered by stipulation for $[illegible].

The bark "Maud Merritt" was libelled at the suit of John McGlashen & Co. The steamer "North Illinois" was libelled by H. C. Hoffman, and another for damages alleged to grow out of a breach of contract. The bark "[illegible]" was also libelled by Dennis McGovern and others, on claims for wages.

In the Circuit Court of the County, the colored man, Andrew Brooks, who was indicted for the murder of Robert Scott, a window washer at the Richmond House, was produced in court. An application was made for his release and the State's Attorney, Mr. Reed, consented to submit the matter to the Court. The evidence was heard and it corroborated the statement of the prisoner, to the following effect: He had been engaged for some months as washing windows at the Richmond House. He had known the deceased for some months, and had been on good terms with him. [illegible] Scott went to the North Side together, and he (Brooks) separated from him. On the fatal night Scott threatened to shoot him with a revolver, and he took a piece of lath and hit him over the head. He then took the pistol to the clerk. The court discharged the prisoner.

[illegible]

The following is the trial calendar of this Court:

[illegible]

The Boarding House Robbery.—John B. McDonald and Neil McLane, charged with an extensive robbery of pistols, watches, money, &c., to the value of $600 from the boarding house of Stephen Parker, at the corner of State and Twenty-second streets, were brought before the Police Court yesterday morning for examination. This robbery occurred on Monday night, and the affair was mentioned in Wednesday's Tribune. The case was continued until to-day, $1,000 bail being required of McDonald and McLane.

Horrible Life in a Palace.

[Paris Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.]

They bore a coffin from the Tuileries the other day. Are you not disposed to envy the life of a man whose home was that of a palace? He was a cousin of the French Emperor. Would you not like to be the cousin of the French Emperor? He was the First Chamberlain and Superintendent of the Imperial Theatres. Wouldn't you give all the world to be present at all the ceremonies of the Imperial Court, to have the distribution of the tickets to them, and to be the mortal whose very sight everywhere smiles the faces of haughtiest stage beauties, and whose draughts on their heart they dare not protest? Indeed you would? He had seventeen grand crosses of the highest, selectest orders in Europe. Don't you envy him? Good reader envy no man.

I have seen many a spoilt child of Fortune in my wanderings. I have never seen one I would have changed places with. Certainly Count Bacciochi seemed dandled by Fortune tenderly as she ever dandles any one. He was born in the gilded cradle, and he trod life on a carpet of roses; but he was the victim of disease, which tortured him with barbarous cruelty. It was one of those nervous diseases beyond the reach of medical science. He could not remain still either in a chair or in a bed without suffering the acutest pain. The nerves of motion were affected. He transacted business on foot; he dictated letters and lists of invitation as he paced his office. He listened to the performance of operas in his latticed box, which had no seat in it, and was covered with a thick carpet that he might walk during the whole performance. He saw ballets danced from the slips of the stage. Often he would take the dullest books issued from the press, have candles lighted in broad daylight, and read the stupid work until he caught its heaviness and was composed to sleep. Sometimes sleep would not come even when so summoned; then he would walk until it would come; he would walk until he had so exhausted the body that the nerves were insensible to pain, and sleep would become necessary to life. On one occasion he walked without intermission for thirty-six hours, trying to subdue pain by fatigue.

The soles of his feet were red, as if they had been boiled and blood had been forced through all their pores. The Emperor gave him rooms adjoining one of the largest [illegible] of the Tuileries, and had it covered with a thick Aubusson carpet, that the poor sufferer might enjoy his painful round with least pain. He died with sheer exhaustion from want of sleep. Shortly before he died, he murmured, "Norina! Norina!" repeatedly. "What is it? Do you want anything?" asked one of the persons present. "Don't question me," replied the fast dying man.

Norina was a little shop girl of Leghorn, his first love; she is now an old wrinkled shopkeeper of that city, and has quite a large family. The dying man, though he had lived in palaces amid all the rank and beauty of Europe, was familiar with the prettiest women behind the footlights, thought of [illegible] the vanity of vanities. All [illegible] his last thoughts belonged to the humble [illegible] and whose lip had first touched love [illegible] his ear. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Thursday Evening, November 15, 1866.

The quiet noticed in the Money market during the past week still continues, and the absence of the unwonted currency is steadily yet slowly increasing. Sales of the choicest bonds [illegible] of a currency of good business paper, and all such offerings is readily taken at the current rate—10 per cent. Outside paper does not seem to gain in favor with the bankers, notwithstanding the abundance of money, and in all instances where such is the case, ample margins are insisted on. There is no demand for Money on Pork account, owing to the unsettled condition of the market, and the want of confidence in the stability of ruling prices. In the open market business is dull and good outside paper is eagerly passed at 12 per cent. Second-class sells at 15 per cent per annum. There is plenty of money to be had on call at 7 per cent on Government Securities.

The supply of Exchange continues insufficient to meet the demand, which however is not very active. The market rules firm with sales of round lots between banks at 25@50c premium. The counter rates are steady at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Buffalo and Oswego bills are taken at 5-10 off, and Canada drafts payable in New York Exchange at ¼ discount.

On the Produce Exchange the leading markets were lower and unsettled. Flour was dull and 10@25c lower. Wheat was easier for No. 1 and 4@5c lower on No. 2 Spring. Corn declined 1¼@2c. Oats were 1@1¼c lower. Rye was steady and firm. Barley was dull and a trifle lower. Whiskey was neglected and nominal. Provisions were unchanged. Freights were dull. Wool was [illegible].

Gold was slightly irregular to-day, but closed ⅛ lower than yesterday. The market opened in New York at 148⅝, advanced to 148, declined to 148⅛, and closed at 148⅛. The following quotations were received by Boyd Bros., gold brokers:

[illegible]

Here the brokers were buying at 145@146—the inside figure at the close. The demand over the counter was light, as buyers were holding off for lower figures. Some few transactions were made at the New York quotations. Silver was quiet at 136@138 buying and 139@137 selling.

Governments were dull and lower in New York. The Sixes of '81 were unchanged. Five-Twenties of '62 declined ¼, but the other issues were unchanged. Ten-Forties were ¼ lower. August Seven-Thirties declined ¼, and the other issues were ¼ lower. The following table shows the closing prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.
Sixes of '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, Aug	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Here the market was dull and lower. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Second National Bank quotes Government Securities as follows:

[illegible]

In Local Securities the movement is light. The demand is good, but there are few in the market. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City 7s	100	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	97	98
Chamber of Commerce	94	98

Liverpool advices of to-day, via the Cable, quote Five-Twenties at 69¾.

—The Pittsburgh stock market is devoid of interest. No offerings are made to elicit any bids by the holders of our leading securities, and we are at a loss to know of any changes in prices. Money is in good demand at the usual rates. There is not much difficulty experienced in placing first-class paper, but all offerings of that class made by parties not well known meet with little favor.

—There is a fair demand for money in Boston, and the market continues abundantly supplied. The ruling rate for call loans is 6 per cent on Government collaterals, with exceptions both below and above that rate. The bank rate for discount remains at 6 per cent. In the open market prime paper passes at 6@7 per cent, with a good demand from dealers. New York funds are getting scarce, and are in good request.

—The Cincinnati money market continues to work close. The offerings are scrutinized closely, and a large class of borrowers find it very difficult to get accommodations. First-class paper, however, is taken by bankers from their regular customers to a fair extent at from 8 to 10 per cent. The supply of currency is barely sufficient to meet current wants, but it can be increased whenever desired by importations from New York, where balances are still pretty large. Exchange is plenty and dull, but as a general rule bankers do not press sales below par. It is only as they need currency that they draw below this figure. The buying rate is 1-10 dis.

—The New York Tribune of Tuesday says business at the mining board since the explosion in Downieville has been quite small. It is now ascertained that altered certificates to the extent of 100,000 shares were used as collateral. The certificate book shows no such over issue, and the fraud was perpetrated by altering the number of shares from small to large amounts.

—The same authority says in relation to the New York Central Railroad:

"It is understood upon the street that the recent accounts of meetings of directors of the New York Central Road have very small foundation. Mr. Blatchford, whose name was prominently used in Albany letters, was not even present at such meetings. It is understood that material changes will be made at the coming election, and that the control of the road has been fully secured by parties outside of the present administration."

—The total value of foreign exports from Portland last week amounted to $66,511.05.

—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up to the 12th instant, presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Nov. 5.	Nov. 12.		
Capital Stock	$15,[illegible]	$15,[illegible]		
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	$341,041
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Due from other banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Due to other banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
U. S. Legal-tender and dem'd notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	201,530

—The annual report of the State Treasurer of Alabama, for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1866, exhibits the following results:

The Treasurer recommends the Legislature to make some disposition of the balance of $[illegible], received from his predecessor, which yet remains in the Treasury in kind and condition so received. Most of the amount is composed of Confederate and State Treasury Notes, with probably a small amount of bank bills.

The receipts from all sources during the fiscal year, ending on the 30th September, 1866, have been	$[illegible]
Add balance in Treasury on 30th September, 1865	9,[illegible]
Total receipts and balance	$[illegible]
The disbursements during the same period have been	$[illegible]
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on 30th September, 1866, of	$[illegible]
Warrants drawn by the Controller and not presented for payment	[illegible]

Of the receipts, the sum of $[illegible] was from thirty-three counties of the State for tax on licenses and liquors; $[illegible] from tax on official seals; $[illegible] from temporary loans; $[illegible] from repayments into the Treasury; $[illegible] from sales of State reports, code, &c.; $[illegible] from telegraph companies; $[illegible] from Southern Express Company; $[illegible] from Sales of Alabama State Bonds.

The items of disbursements during the fiscal year are not of sufficient general interest to recapitulate, the aggregate being given above.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, November 15, 1866, received by Joseph M. Lyons & Co., brokers, 38 South Clark street:

[illegible]

Market—Board, weak.

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday Evening, November 15, 1866.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
High Wines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
High Wines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was rather more activity in Provisions to-day, but the market is still unsettled, and operators show no disposition to make investments at present prices. The demand is restricted almost entirely to the filling of small orders for immediate wants. Mess Pork was in fair demand, and nominally higher—Pork was dull and nominal at [illegible]. Lard was quiet, with sales of 300 tcs at 12c spot. Green Meats were dull and nominal at [illegible] for Hams, 10c for Sides, and [illegible] for Shoulders from the block. Lard was quiet, with sales of 300 tierces at 12c spot and [illegible] last half of December.

Whiskey was dull, neglected, and entirely nominal at [illegible] for Bonded. Free is unsettled.

Flour was dull, and prices favored buyers to the extent of 10@25c per brl. The sales footed up 4,300 brls, at $12.25@13.25 for White Winters; $9.50@11.25 for Spring Extras, and $[illegible] for Spring Supers.

The Wheat market was heavy and depressed. No. 1 Spring was quiet and easier. No. 2 declined 4@5c, with a fairly active business, the depreciation—mostly to cover "shorts." Rejected was very dull. In Red Winter there was nothing doing. We note sales of 138,000 bu at $2.10@2.12 for Regular, and $2.16@2.17 for fancy No. 1 Spring; $2.00@2.03 for No. 2 in A., D. & Co's and R. I.; $1.90@1.94 for City; $1.93@1.95 for North Side, and $1.45@1.55 for Rejected—closing at $2.10 and $2.15 for No. 1; $2.00 for No. 2 in R. I. and A., D. & Co., and $1.93 for do in N. W. and N. S.

Corn opened stronger in view of the more favorable advices from Liverpool reported in the morning papers, but subsequently the market became dull, owing to the adverse news from New York, and prices declined 1¼@2c—closing unsettled. The sales aggregate 185,000 bu at 80@82c for No. 1; 80@80c for No. 2, and 75c for Rejected in store—closing dull and unsettled at 80@81c for No. 1. Ear Corn was dull and 2c lower, with sales at 80c on track.

Oats were less active, and we note a decline of 1@1¼c, with sales of 46,000 bu at 40@41¼c for No. 2, and 35c for Rejected—closing at inside figures. There was nothing doing in No. 1.

Rye was in steady demand, and the market was firmer, with sales at 93@93c for No. 1, and 90@91c for No. 2—closing firm at inside figures.

Barley was dull and lower, with sales at 80@85c for No. 2, and 64@67c for Rejected in store—closing at inside figures.

Lake Freights were quiet, with engagements at 17@18c for Wheat to Oswego; 9¼c for Rye to Windsor, and 12c for Wheat to Toledo. There is more inquiry for Oswego freights, as shippers are of the opinion that grain shipped via that route will arrive at New York quicker than by way of Buffalo, owing to the break in the canal at Palmyra, which is more serious than at first supposed.

The Grocery trade is fairly active, and with Sugars shaded a fraction prices are firmly held at our quotations.

Metals and Tinners' Stock, with Iron and Steel, Nails and all kinds of Hardware goods, are in good demand and the market is steady and firm.

Salt is steady, with sales of domestic fine at $3.00 delivered.

Seeds are dull, neglected and nominal, with no sales reported on 'Change.

Wool continues dull, with prices favoring buyers.

Lumber by the cargo is quiet, with light stocks on the market. There is a good inquiry for strips and better qualities of boards, and for these prices are firmly held.

The following despatches were read on 'Change to-day:

Buffalo, November 15.

Wheat—Apart at $2.15@2.20. Corn dull at $1.10. Oats nominal. Freights—15@16c on Corn to New York. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bu; Corn, 116,000 bu; Oats, 30,000 bu.

New York, November 15.

Flour—Stronger; Western, $9.45@11.50. Trade brands, $12.60@14.50. Wheat held higher and quiet. Corn active and better at $1.31 in store. Oats buoyant at 72@72c. Pork dull and heavy at $21.75. Lard dull. Gold 148⅛.

LATER.

Flour—Dull and heavy. Wheat firmly held, but inactive at $2.25@2.45. Corn heavy at $1.31¼. Oats easier at 70c. Pork lower and heavy at $21.37½.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Grain markets were dull, heavy and lower. No. 1 Corn closed at 81½c. Wheat was dull and closed nominal at $2.05 for Regular No. 1 and $1.80 for No. 2 Spring. Provisions were dull and depressed. Mess Pork declined 50c. Sales 200 brls at $22.50 "spot."

The market for Beef Cattle was very dull, and prices suffered a further reduction of 25c per 100 lbs. Sales embrace 1,500 head, taken chiefly by butchers at prices ranging from $3.25 for inferior, to $6.80 for choice grades. The market closes dull and heavy with many unsold.

The Hog market opened quiet at about yesterday's rates, but later in the day became exceedingly dull, and prices took a tumble to the extent of 25@50c per 100 lbs. The market closes weak at the above decline, with 3,000 head unsold.

The Wool Trade Under the Tariff Regulations.

(From the Financial Chronicle.)

Few things show so plainly in the history of government the importance of legislation to control commerce and regulate prices. It is strange to find how [illegible]

[illegible]

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Pork Trade.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

[illegible]

The receipts of Hogs at this point [illegible]

What is a "Cash Sale?"

A case was tried in the Superior Court a few days since, before Judge Jameson, of which the following is a summary:

[illegible]

Seeds in New York—November 13.

The demand is moderate for cloverseed, at 12½@13c for good and prime lots per pound. Timothy seed is quiet at $3.25@3.75 ⅌ bu. Calcutta linseed is firm at $2.55@2.60, gold ⅌ bu.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—November 13.

Cattle.—The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at the Avenue drove yard were large this week, reaching about 2,[illegible] head. The market continues excessively dull, but prices were without any material change. [illegible] The market closed dull within the above range of prices.

Hogs—[illegible]

Seeds in Baltimore—November 13.

Clover is in good demand and firm, at $9.25@9.50 for fair to prime samples. Timothy is quoted at $3.50@3.75, with a limited inquiry only. Flaxseed is scarce and salable at $2.90@3.00 per bu.

Provisions in Baltimore—November 13.

There is less doing in bacon, but prices are maintained, as follows: Shoulders, [illegible]; rib sides, [illegible]c; clear do, [illegible]c; sugar cured do, [illegible]c; and sugar-cured hams, [illegible]c. Lard quiet and nominal, and [illegible]. No bulk meats offering.

Pittsburgh Oil Market—November 14.

There was but little inquiry for bonded oil to-day, and so far as we can learn, there is but little offering. Prices, however, have undergone no material change, and we continue to quote at 28½ to 29c, free on board cars here, and 32c to 33c, delivered in Philadelphia, and for the present, these may be regarded as the extremes of the market. Generally, the great majority of our refiners are sold up for November and December; some of them for January, and a few have contracted for February; therefore, there are but very few who can contract, unless for January or February, and buyers do not seem anxious to operate so far in the future. Free oil is dull and unchanged.

Commissary Award at Louisville—November 14.

Bids opened to-day by Major Barringer, for flour and beans, resulted in the following awards:

[illegible]

The bids amounted to offerings of upwards of 5,170 brls of flour, ranging from $10.09 to $12.25 for No. 1, and $[illegible]. The bid of [illegible] of beans at [illegible] was rejected.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

Thursday Evening, November 15.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]

There have been comparatively light arrivals within a day or two, and the market is now pretty well cleared of lumber by the cargo. The demand for strips and narrow boards, together with scantling and good common stuff, is large, and prices are firm. Inferior cargoes are not sought after, and are sold only upon concessions to the buyer. Shingles continue dull, and Lath are firm at quotations. Sales reported to-day were: Cargo schooner Corinthian, from Saginaw, 260 m four barrel staves at $5.50, 260 lath circled heading at $[illegible] per set; cargo scow Three Bells, from White Lake, 85,000 coarse mixed at $[illegible], 35 m lath at $4.25; cargo scow Mount Vernon, from White Lake, 80,000 coarse mixed at $17.00; cargo schooner Carrie Woodford, from Kalamazoo, 70 m ¾ strips, balance mixed, at [illegible].

In the yard there is a good demand, and prices are fully maintained at the following quotations:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Thursday Evening, November 15.

For several days past we have refrained from making any remarks on the "Chicago Live Stock Board of Trade," or the organization that is known as the "ring," on the part of the individuals composing the same [illegible]

[illegible]

Here is a sample of the "bons" almost enough to make an oyster:

[illegible]

NEW CATTLE.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on a basis of the average weight [illegible]

Thursday Evening, November 15, 1866.

FREIGHTS—Railroad Freights—The following are the current rates:

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED. November 15.

[illegible]

CLEARED. November 15.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

Arrival of the Propeller Skylark.—This steamer arrived here on her first trip to this port on Wednesday afternoon, with a full cargo of sundries from St. Joseph. She is owned by J. L. Stevens of the latter city, and has been plying during the past season between South Haven and Alpena. The Skylark was built in Detroit in 1864, and her dimensions are as follows: 100 feet length of keel, 7 feet depth of hold, 21 feet breadth of beam. The cost of the vessel was $20,000.

The Docks.—We notice quite a number of our dock property owners are having their docks repaired. They have been in a rather dilapidated condition during the past season.

In Dry Dock.—The canal boat Allgippus, which was damaged to a considerable extent a short time since by being run into by a scow, while towing down the river, went into Doolittle & Olcott's dry dock for general repairs.

The schooner John Wesley, of Racine, is undergoing extensive repairs at the Mechanics' dock.

The scow Forest, and tug Benjamin Drake are in Miller Bros. dock, being repaired.

Damaged.—The schooner Pilgrim, of Chicago, arrived at Detroit a few days since minus her jib. She stopped at that port for repairs.

Propeller Empire State.—This steamer, commanded by Captain H. D. Pheatt, and belonging to the Western Transportation Company's Line, was run afoul by the schooner Navarch, some ten miles from the Detroit River. The latter vessel was damaged in her gear. The Empire State returned to Detroit for repairs, her main boom being carried away, and the vessel being otherwise damaged.

Schooner Belle City.—The Milwaukee Sentinel of yesterday says that the Belle City, laden with staves, was driven ashore near Point au Pelee, Lake Erie, on Saturday last, and will prove a total loss, together with her cargo. The Belle City was favorably known on Lake Michigan, having been built in Racine in 1852, and thirteen years ago, and in all this time she had received no repairs worthy of mention. She measured 242 tons burthen, in old style, and rated C 2. The last port she hailed from was Oswego.

Schooner S. L. Noble.—This vessel is ashore on Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie. Assistance has been sent to her.

Special Notices.

Removal.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, and for the past six years located in Chicago, and known throughout the United States as a Specialist in the treatment of diseases peculiar to the men,

HAS REMOVED

to 82 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, nearly opposite his old office.

Dr. James' reputation as a specialist in the treatment of Private Diseases is world-wide, and he is acknowledged by the Medical Profession and the press to have no equal or superior in his specialty.

The Monitor.—Dr. James has just issued a revised and enlarged edition of his book. The new work [illegible] Dr. James, P. O. Box 5[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James can be consulted at his office, 82 Randolph-st., from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., or by letter through Post Office Box 5[illegible].

Dr. Bigelow,

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city, office, 173 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. Consultation free. P. O. Box 134. [illegible]

The Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they have added to their manufacture of Solid Silver Ware [illegible] and Electro Plate [illegible]

[illegible]

All such are fully guaranteed. They bear Gorham's trade-mark [illegible] throughout the country.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

READ DR. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D. C., April 26, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: [illegible]

E. D. E. N. Southworth.

Prepared Oil of Palm and Mace,

For preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to restore, darken and beautify the hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

The Marvel of Peru—A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequaled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by the proprietors, T. W. Wright & Co., 100 Liberty-st., New York.

"A Valuable Medicine."

"Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—[N. Y. Independent.

The Great New England Remedy! Dr. J. W. Poland's White Pine Compound is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The White Pine Compound cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines generally.

Marriage and Celibacy.

An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Thomson,

Proprietor of the Medical and Surgical Institute, 179 South Clark-st., is now devoting all of his time to treating [illegible] Post Office Box 7[illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

Congress, Empire, and Columbian Spring Waters.

Messrs. Smith & Dwyer, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, are agents for the sale of the Waters in Chicago and vicinity, and will hereafter keep on hand a full supply fresh from the Springs.

For sale at New York prices.

Hotchkiss' Sons, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, and 92 Beekman-st., New York.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure,

Warranted to cure and perfect cure for Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin. For internal and external use. In case of failure all dealers are to refund the money. No case of failure in Piles or Humors the past eight years. Sold every where. J. A. Bryan, Agent.

Dr. Whittier,

164 Clark-st., cures all private diseases without mercury or change of diet. [illegible] P. O. Box 2284. [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! [illegible]

Educational.

Graham Seminary,

334 Michigan-av., near Park-row.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

The Winter Term of "Graham Seminary" will commence Monday, Nov. 19th. Thorough instruction given in both common and higher English branches, Latin, French and German Languages, Drawing and Vocal Music. School sessions from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Miss Susan P. Wood, Principal.

References—Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., Pastor 1st Presbyterian Church; Rev. Clinton Locke, Pastor Grace Church; Tracy Lay, Chas. B. Huntington, C. G. Wicker, Hibbard Porter, and Wm. V. Kay, Esqs.

Railroads.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accom'd'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton and Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Fox River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva and Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE DIVISION.		
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenosha Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosehill, Calvary, and Evanston	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

City Notices.

Collector's Office—State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.

[illegible]

A. [illegible], City Collector.

An Ordinance amending the Ordinance for [illegible]

[illegible]

Passed October 4th, 1866.

Approved October 5th, 1866.

J. B. Rice, Mayor.

Attest: A. H. Bodman, City Clerk.

Government Sales.

Sale of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

[illegible]

T. G. Baylor, Capt. of Ord. and Bv't Col. U. S. A., Comdg.

Legal.

Whereas, Samuel J. Walker, of the city of Covington, State of Kentucky, by his mortgage deed, dated the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1865, [illegible]

[illegible]

Proposals.

Proposals.—Burl. & Mo. Riv. R. R.

Proposals for the grading, bridging, tieing, and the laying of track of 42 miles of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, west from Ottumwa, will be received by me, from the 15th till the 30th inst. [illegible]

[illegible], Engineer.

Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1866.

Proposals for Constructing the Drives and Walks of Lincoln Park.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, Nov. [illegible], 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Tuesday, November 20th, for constructing the Drives and Walks of Lincoln Park, according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

[illegible]

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, Engineer's Office, Chicago, Nov. 10th, 1866.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until Nov. 28th, 1866, for [illegible]

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Timber." Max Hjortsberg, Engineer.

Business Cards.

Commission House of

REDMOND & CO.,

(Successors to J. M. Redmond & Son, Chicago, Ill.) [illegible]

H. Underwood,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

[illegible]

Gest, Hatten & Co.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants,

No. 50 McGaa-st.,

(Between F and G-sts.,) DENVER, COLORADO.

Financial.

Lippmann & Ellery,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

29 Broad-st., New York.

Dealers in Express and Telegraph Shares.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS,

ADAMS, AMERICAN, UNITED STATES, WELLS, FARGO & CO., and other Express Shares.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH,

RUSSIAN AMERICAN, NEWFOUNDLAND, ANGLO-AMERICAN, INSULATED, and other Telegraph Shares.

Transportation.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Transatlantic Company's

MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]	Saturday, Oct. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Saturday, Oct. [illegible]
St. Laurent	[illegible]	Saturday, Nov. [illegible]
Pereire	[illegible]	Saturday, Nov. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Important to

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

[illegible]

W. C. Alberger,

Care J. L. Alberger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

[illegible]

Notice to Grain Dealers.

I am now manufacturing a large

FANNING MILL,

[illegible]

E. Leavitt.

Vessel Owners and Captains of Vessels will take notice that

4,000 Cords of Choice Hard Wood,

[illegible]

Henry [illegible].

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON.

This favorite first-class Hotel, the largest in New England, offers unequalled accommodations to the traveling public.

Lewis Rice, Proprietor.

Wanted Agents.

Agents Wanted—In every county, [illegible]

Palmist.

Just Returned from Europe, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

THE CITY.

ARRIVED.—S. C. Baldwin, Esq., the General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, arrived yesterday, [illegible]

"L'ESPERANCE."—The eleventh number of this neat little journal is just issued, containing a large amount of very interesting reading matter. We are glad to know that its prospects are flattering.

SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY CONVENTION.—The Convention of Sabbath School Missionaries, now being held in the Second Presbyterian Church, is one of great interest. The sessions are open to the public, who are invited to attend.

PERSONAL.—John Pope Hodnett, the well known Fenian orator, is lying in this city dangerously ill from hemorrhage of the lungs, induced by his unwearied exertions in the cause of liberty, preceding the late election. He is being well cared for.

G. A. R.—A meeting of Post No. 27, G. A. R., will be held at Ulrich's Hall, corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets, this (Friday) evening, at eight o'clock. All members, and honorably discharged soldiers who are desirous of joining, are requested to attend.

ANOTHER TRUNK ROBBER.—James McCabe, another member of the party who recently stole two trunks from the Alton & St. Louis depot, was brought before the Police Court yesterday afternoon and required to give bail of $500 for his appearance with the other two scamps on Saturday next for an examination.

DISCHARGED.—Frank Gill, charged with the larceny of $20 from his companion, as heretofore mentioned in the TRIBUNE, was discharged from custody yesterday morning at the Police Court. It appeared that Gill had taken the money from his friend while the latter was intoxicated, and had placed it in the hands of a third party for safe keeping.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Charles Fish, of Girard, Pennsylvania, had his pocket cut open at the Michigan Southern depot by some thief, who relieved him of $85 in greenbacks that had been placed there. The money was gone, and the gentleman found friends in this city who loaned him a sufficient sum to proceed on his trip to St. Louis.

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION.—A meeting of this association was held yesterday afternoon in Ulrich's Concert Hall, the President, Hans Balatka, in the chair. A committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for a ball to be held in the interest of the Union during the present season. Business of a private character occupied the meeting during the afternoon.

CORRECTION.—Our report of the arrest of two railroad thieves by Detective Ballinger, on Saturday last, at Dixon, Lee County, did injustice to Mr. Walker, an employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. It was not he, but a fellow named Clark, who was arrested in company with Lascott. The mistake was of course unintentional.

THE BASTARDY CASE.—The continued case of Wm. Murphy, of Evanston, charged with bastardy, came before the Police Court yesterday morning. It was announced by the prosecuting party, Michael Cull, that the affair had been settled, his daughter having agreed to receive $75 and refrain from further prosecution. The child, now about two weeks old, she still retains.

FENIAN BALL.—A grand Fenian ball under the auspices of the Logan Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood will be given at Ulrich's Hall, on Friday evening, November 16th. The proceeds are to be applied to equipping the company for the forthcoming campaign. The ball promises to be a brilliant affair. Dancing will commence at eight o'clock, with music by the Great Western Light Guard Band.

BENEFIT SUPPER.—The "United Fellow" Society, composed of colored citizens, held a benefit supper on Wednesday evening in new Turner Hall, on South Clark street, for the purpose of raising funds in behalf of the orphans and other indigent persons connected therewith. The whole affair was very creditable to those who had the matter in charge. The good things of life were supplied in abundance, and, in a pecuniary point of view, the party was a decided success.

FREIGHT AGENTS' MEETING.—The Association of General Western Freight Agents, which was organized in New York last June, held its first regular meeting yesterday at room No. 3, Sherman House. There was a full attendance, about thirty roads being represented. There was no business of public interest transacted at yesterday's session, and the Convention adjourned to meet this forenoon.

SURPRISE OATS.—We call the attention of agriculturists to a new variety of oats called the "surprise." They ripen three weeks earlier than any other variety, yield the unprecedented quantity of 143 bushels to the acre, are less subject to injury from drought, mildew and lodgment, and by their early maturity escape the ravages of the chinch bug. They are furnished in two quart sacks at $1.00, by C. H. VanOrsdal, Sandwich, Ill., or B. F. Cragin, Sandford street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DONATION PARTY.—Two years ago Rev. A. X. Shoemaker came to this city from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he had been pastor for upwards of twelve years. Without any assistance from residents of this city he has built a church and gathered around him a fair congregation. In appreciation of his services and usefulness, his people have determined to give him a donation party at the Church of God, on the corner of Honey and Warren streets, this evening. The public are invited to attend.

GRAHAM SEMINARY.—As announced in our advertising columns, Mrs. Graham, the founder of the Graham Seminary, has relinquished the charge of the Seminary, and is about to move to Washington City, D. C. Mrs. Graham is succeeded by Miss Sarah P. Wood, her former assistant, who will continue the institution with many new advantages for the young ladies of Chicago to gain an education. Miss Wood is one of the best educators in the West, and parents and guardians will find it to their advantage to patronize Graham Seminary.

THE CANADIAN LARCENY CASE.—The final examination of the cases of John C. Alexander and Annie McCloskey, for the alleged larceny of a gold watch and diamond pin from a valiant Captain in Her Majesty's service at Toronto, (the details of which were published in these columns on Wednesday) was held yesterday at the Police Court. The prosecuting parties desired a further continuance, but the counsel for the defence objected. The property stolen was returned to Detective Sheehan of Toronto, and the two prisoners were permitted to give bail of $1,000 each to appear on their own recognizance.

THE GERMAN THEATRE CONTROVERSY.—This matter was attempted to be brought up before Judge Jameson yesterday, but other business having the precedence, it was laid over until this day at 2 p. m.

We are requested to mention that an error crept into our report of yesterday, in the statement that an editor of the *Staats Zeitung* had been attacked in the theatre bills. The persons attacked were an editor of the *Union* and the editor of the *Kladderadatsch*. We did not intend to have said of the *Staats Zeitung* that much controversial matter in relation to the origin of the controversy had appeared in the advertising columns of that journal.

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?—Mary Wood keeps a disorderly house on Polk street. It is open at all hours of the night and a runway for the lowest class of prostitutes and their followers. Mary was arrested in company with four inmates on Wednesday night. A witness testified yesterday morning at the Police Court to the above facts. One of the inmates, by courtesy, called a man, asked the witness what business it was of his? "Did not the woman pay her rent?" saying which he nodded triumphantly at the Court, the reporters, and the people generally, at the same time bringing his hand down on the railing in a clinching, emphatic manner. He seemed much astonished when the Court fined Mary $15 and each of the inmates, himself included, $5.

STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.—The State Dental Society re-assembled at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of the previous day's session were read and approved. The forenoon session was occupied in discussing the subject of filling teeth, on which Dr. Wilson read a paper recommending the use of Dr. Hausinger's rubber dam. The experience of Drs. Kilt, Noble, Hausinger, Kilbourne, Allport and others in the matter of filling teeth, was freely communicated in the course of a lengthy discussion. The afternoon session was occupied in discussing the treatment of exposed nerves, a subject on which the members of the Association appeared to entertain widely different views. The theory of one practitioner was pooh-poohed by another as contrary to all rules of common sense and the claims of the profession, and the debate was prolonged till six o'clock, when the Convention adjourned till this morning.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Jas. A. Marshall, Auctioneer, offered for sale yesterday 140 lots in the South Division, belonging to Eastern parties. The day was disagreeable and few purchasers were present. Only a portion of the property was sold. Of forty lots in Archer's Addition, south of Archer road, fronting on Wentworth and Stewart avenues, those that were sold brought $[illegible] [illegible]

Of 20 lots on Boston, Wentworth and Sherman avenues, near Thirty-first street, the few disposed of brought from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per lot. [illegible] We believe that the remaining lots are to be offered at auction again.

DISCHARGED.—The continued case of Mary Stevens, charged with forgery, received a final examination at the Police Court yesterday afternoon. It will be remembered by the readers of the TRIBUNE that Miss Stevens was charged with passing an altered bank note at the millinery store of Mrs. Anna Stephens, No. [illegible] State street, on Thursday evening, October [illegible] [illegible]

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found off the pier near Buckingham's elevator, on Wednesday last, has been identified as Mr. J. Voss, a German laborer. He had been missing for about two weeks, and his friends think he committed suicide.

The body of the man who suddenly expired after being taken out from a ditch near the corner of Thirty-first street and Wentworth avenue, on Tuesday morning, has been identified by friends as [illegible] Wells, a bricklayer from [illegible] [illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

Members Present—Organization of the Convention—Order of Business—Addresses Relative to Sunday School Work.

Evening Session—Sunday School Work—Personal Experiences.

The Missionaries of the Sunday School Union began a special Convention in this city yesterday afternoon, at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner Wabash avenue and Washington street. The object of the Convention was the exchange of information from all sections of the country, relative to the progress of the Sunday School work, arrange plans for the future, discuss Sunday School literature, etc. A similar meeting was held in Cincinnati, twelve years ago, but that was rather confined in its consideration to Western topics, whereas this is general, embracing in its scope the interests of the home propagation of Christian education in all parts of the country. Representatives from the different States, the following were present:

M. A. Wurts, Secretary of Missions, Philadelphia; Levi Knowles, Treasurer of Missions, Philadelphia; Rev. F. B. S. Bissell, Secretary New York Department, New York; Chas. Godfrey, Philadelphia; Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, Secretary New England Department, Hartford, Conn.; [illegible] [illegible]

The Convention was opened at half-past two o'clock by Mr. M. A. Wurts, Secretary of Missions, who proposed for Chairman Mr. Nelson Kingsbury, of Hartford, Conn., who has labored long and well in the Sunday School cause. The nomination was unanimously accepted, and Mr. Kingsbury, in taking the chair, delivered a brief and pertinent address on the importance of the cause which all present had so deeply at heart, and the extension of which is so earnestly desired by all Christians, irrespective of sectarian lines.

On the nomination of Mr. J. B. Tyler, Dr. Henry Van Biren was appointed Secretary.

After the calling of the roll, a brief space of time was allotted to devotional exercises.

Rev. Dr. W. Rice read a portion of the tenth chapter of St. Mark, beginning with the thirteenth verse.

Rev. W. T. Paxson offered up prayer, and a hymn, "Come, Holy Spirit," was given out by W. S. Peters, and sung by the assembly.

Rev. Mr. Trumbull moved the appointment of a business committee of six. Carried.

The committee appointed by the Chair, under this motion, consisted of Rev. H. C. Trumbull, A. W. Corey, Rev. Joe. Cadwallader, Rev. Jas. Bentley, Rev. S. Stevenson, Rev. C. Helmensnyder. These gentlemen represented the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran and Presbyterian denominations.

Rev. E. S. Skinner, President of the Chicago Sunday School Union, was invited, as this Convention meets here under the auspices of the Union, of which he is the chief officer, to address the meeting. He did so in a very appropriate and pleasing welcome, and having extended this, in behalf of the Chicago Sunday School Union and of the Christians of the Northwest, he spoke at some length on the importance to the Christian world of properly training our children. On this, he said, training up the children for Jesus Christ depends the future salvation of our country. This great responsibility is laid upon us, and those who have gone before us to the better land are looking down upon us to see how we will discharge this duty. In conclusion, while welcoming the brethren employed in this great and glorious work, he exhorted them to renewed energy in the discharge of their duties and stimulated their zeal by the hope of the reward of eternal life promised for him who faithfully endureth unto the end.

Mr. Wurts, in reply, stated that the reason why this meeting is held here in Chicago is, first, because a generous invitation and proffer of hospitality was extended by the Chicago Sunday School Union as soon as this Convention was projected; and second, because it was felt that this great centre of the mighty Northwest is precisely the right place for it to be held to exercise its proper influence over the country. [illegible] He returned the thanks of this Convention.

Mr. Trumbull, Chairman of the Business Committee, presented the following list of subjects for consideration, which will be taken up during the week, in the order in which they are presented:

I.—OUR WORK.

Sunday School extension and improvement, with a view to the speedy evangelization of our land, and the leading of children to Christ.

II.—OUR FIELD.

Its extent.—Wherever in our country there are children unprovided with the Sunday School—in the somewhat destitute of existing churches, in remote neighborhoods.

Its extent.—Reports from Secretaries, Superintendents and Missionaries as to the present aspects and special needs of their several fields, with statements of results of past Sunday School missionary work—New England, Central States, Northwest, West, Southern States, Pacific Coast.

III.—OUR WAY OF WORKING.

Canvassing destitution.—Visiting families, visiting public schools, attending local meetings.

Holding preliminary meetings.—Week-day meetings in sparsely settled neighborhoods, Sabbath meetings, addresses, singing, cards and papers.

Organizing schools.—Selecting officers and teachers, forming classes—bible classes; infant classes.

Supplying Sunday school requisites.—Furnishing libraries, teachers' helps, instruction and singing books, cards and papers, maps and requirements. Selecting appropriate books in case of grants. Helping others to help themselves.

Subsequent oversight of schools.—Corresponding with Superintendents and others, revisiting the neighborhoods, assembling schools together on special occasions, guarding against the temporary suspension of schools, having the field occupied by permanent missionaries.

Elevating the standard of Sunday School instruction and effort.—Normal Sunday School instruction, improved methods of Sunday School management, special monthly exercises, plans of local evangelization, systematic visitation, children's missionary efforts, &c.

Seeking, through pastors and people, to advance the Sunday School cause.—Personal conferences, correspondence, sermons and addresses, the religious and secular press, circulation of Sunday School literature, co-operation with other Christian agencies.

Obtaining funds in aid of the cause.—Public collections, personal applications to individuals, formation of juvenile missionary associations, circulation of tracts on benevolence, appeals through the press, representations made with a view to legacies, correspondence with contributors, attendance at ecclesiastical gatherings.

Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Ohio, who has been engaged in the Sunday School work for thirty years, was called upon to open the discussion on the first topic—"Our Work." This work in hand, he said, was to educate the intellect and hearts of our children under the influence of an open Bible and the Holy Spirit of God. Its responsibilities are high and sacred, and those who undertake it need the support of the Omnipotent One, the loving kindness of Him who died that we might live. Our work is to go out amid destitution and gather in the uncared for and untaught, and give them instruction which will make them good men and women and good citizens, true to God and themselves; it is a work of evangelization, pressing the cup of salvation to the lips of thirsty humanity. It is the work which God loves, and His power alone has sustained and given prosperity to the Sunday School Union which is represented here to-day. The sacred character of this work should place it in all our minds as an inspiration which shall impel them to go on until there shall be no neighborhood in the land where their holy influence is not felt.

Rev. A. W. Corey, who has been engaged with the Sunday School Union for forty years, was next called upon, but excused himself for the present, on the ground of ill health.

Rev. Mr. Paxson spoke briefly on the subject under consideration. He regarded the American Sunday School Union as the best organized home missionary society the world ever saw, and believed that in the course of time it should be universally regarded as the most speedy mode of evangelization of the world. [illegible]

Rev. S. B. Bissell, of New York, was the next speaker, and gave some pleasant reminiscences of the early missionary life and personal appearance of Brother Paxson. [illegible]

Rev. Mr. Niels, of Southwestern Minnesota, briefly addressed the meeting. [illegible]

Mr. W. P. Paxson introduced himself as a Sunday School missionary by inheritance; [illegible]

Rev. J. Ballard, of Michigan, spoke of the practical character of the work. [illegible]

Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Peoria, Ill., next spoke. He said that he believed the archangel Gabriel, if he could come down to earth, would prefer teaching in Sunday Schools and leading children to Jesus [illegible]

... of his introduction into the service of the Sunday School Union, and by the encouragement ... [illegible]

Rev. H. C. Trumbull viewed the matter in the light of one experienced in the work [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Rev. Mr. Bissell briefly suggested the propriety of an experience meeting, in which each delegate should state how he came to enter the Sunday School work, and his success in it.

The Convention then adjourned until half-past 7 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

At half-past seven o'clock the session of the Convention was resumed, exercises beginning with the singing of a portion of the 75th hymn, commencing "I love to steal," &c.

Rev. Mr. Bissell read a passage from the Sacred Scriptures.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Arkansas, offered up prayer.

The roll was called, and the minutes of the afternoon session read and approved.

The Committee on Business, through their Chairman, Rev. H. C. Trumbull, called on Rev. J. McCullough to close the discussion of the subject, "Our Work," with an address thereon.

Rev. McCullough accordingly spoke. He remarked that the subject was so great that it was difficult to know where to begin to consider it in the space of a few minutes. [illegible] the speaker then turned his attention to the prosperity of Sunday Schools in Kentucky, where he had to work alone, but where his work had borne the most glorious fruit. As samples of this fruit, he could count up 250,000 scholars in that district, 320 Bible classes, 30,000 teachers, and built up from these 125 churches. The first Bible class which he founded has grown into five churches. He closed with an earnest appeal to his hearers to "stand up for Jesus."

Mr. Trumbull now resolved the Convention into a sort of experience meeting, for each one present to tell how he got into the Sunday School work and what he had done in it. Five minutes were allowed to each speaker, and the Superintendents of districts were called on to lead with their experience.

Rev. Mr. Corey was the first speaker. He was brought into the work by the Providence of God. At first he proposed to enter the ministry, but a bodily affliction, which God did not see fit to remove, prevented him pursuing his studies in theology, and when he went to Philadelphia to recover his health by medical treatment, in 1835, he was engaged by the Sunday School Union as a home missionary. [illegible]

Brother Stevenson, of Arkansas, was next called up. God, he said, forced him to go to Arkansas nineteen years ago, to make use of him in this work, especially that he might be of service to the poor despised freedmen. He conducted the only Sunday School which was kept up in that State during the war, and after the war, failing to establish day School at Arkadelphia, he got into the Sunday School missionary work, having been admitted to enter it by the Sunday School Union. He had suffered much opposition on account of his labors among the freedmen, and had not been able to get a house of any kind for a Sunday School for these poor despised people.

Brother Wheeler, of Nebraska, told his experience. He had experienced a desire to be a preacher in boyhood, stimulated thereto by his mother, but his parents being unable to educate him for the ministry, he was sent to sea. There he lost what little seriousness he had before had. He returned to New York, and had his conscience awakened by a visit to the Five Points Mission, and afterwards by a visit to the Twenty-third Street Church. But again conscience slumbered, and then he had a severe fit of illness, in which he consecrated himself to the service of God if he ever got well. He did get well, the missionary service in Minnesota was offered him, and he is there now.

Brother Chidlaw said he was indebted for all he has achieved in life to the Sunday School. It had been his salvation through life, and a series of providential but quite natural events inducted him into the work.

Brother Alter, of Indiana, was reared up in a "blue-stocking Presbyterian" church in Pennsylvania, and moved out to Indiana, where Brother Cole called on him as a missionary of the Sunday School Union, and induced him to take charge of a Sunday School, by the simple but forcible words, "perhaps God has sent you here to do some good." The first Sunday he had only eight scholars, but in six months there were eighty. Since that time he had got a commission, and built up 101 Sunday Schools, of which 145 are still in operation, and two county associations.

Brother McCullough told how when a boy, he was inducted into the service by Dr. Chalmers, who impressed it on his mind that he should work for Jesus if he wished to be happy.

Brother Marsh, of North Carolina, said he had been brought in by providential circumstances; had been converted in the Sunday School at the tender age of nine years, by a faithful young sister. For twelve years he has been a missionary of the Sunday School Union, and the Lord has blessed his labors with success.

Brother W. F. Farrow, of South Carolina, learned to read the Scriptures when only five years old, in a Sunday School, and at the age of sixteen years was converted to Christ. He worked for a time "on his own hook," and then the Union commissioned him as one of its missionaries.

Brother Rice in his hearty Sunday School Union because he couldn't help it. The Rev. W. R. Boardman got him to go from the college where he was studying, to Canada, as a student missionary. That was his first experience in the work. Then when he gave up his studies for the ministry, on account of ill health, he joined the New York Sunday School Union in their work. Then, in 1858, Brother Curtis and Brother Wurts captured him and sent him out West, where he has been ever since. He was not sorry, however—rather glad, indeed, that he is in it.

The hymn commencing "Ye valiant soldiers of the cross" was then sung.

Brother N. B. Lewis, of Minnesota, next addressed the meeting. All he is in the world, he said, he owes to the Sunday School. A praying mother and that faithful minister, W. E. Dodge, of New York. He went into business early in life [illegible]

Brother J. B. Tyler said he had been in the service ever since he was in his teens, but was quite surprised when a missionary's commission was sent to him. He is at it at a great sacrifice, as he is also losing a great deal of financial business, but he nevertheless rejoiced that he can do so much for Jesus.

Brother MacCarthey told his experience; how he had got into the work by trying to start Sunday Schools in the John Brown tract, while he was a preacher. Brother Tyler got him into it.

Brother T. Wright traced back his religious life to a Godly, praying mother. He had taught in the Sabbath School in Princeton, where he studied for the ministry, and had been in it ever since. Twelve years since he went to Michigan, and there became a pastor, and some years ago entered on the Sunday School work. If he had any peculiar adaptation for the service of Christ, it was for this branch, and the field to which he has been assigned has been a most fruitful one.

Brother Upson, of Michigan, found the Savior while living in the State of Connecticut, fifty years ago. Was then prompted to go into the study of the ministry, but soon found it was not his vocation, and left it. After various adventures he came to Michigan and settled there, and after a time was by Rev. Mr. Boardman induced to go into the Union Missionary service. He went into it for five months, intending to give it up then, but had a precious season in Detroit, and then determined to go ahead. In the past years he has travelled 30,000 miles, and has founded 1,147 Sunday Schools.

The Business Committee, through Brother Trumbull, announced that this (Friday) morning's session will commence at eleven o'clock.

Superintendents, Associates and Assistants, will meet at ten o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, for purposes of consultation.

A devotional meeting of the missionaries will be held in this room this (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock.

The hymn "How pleasant thus to dwell below," was sung and the exercises were concluded with a benediction by Rev. Brother Bissell.

THE RAILWAY EXCURSIONISTS.

How They were Entertained in Chicago—Visit to the Stock Yards and the Crib—Entertainment in the Evening—List of the Excursionists—Their Route.

Yesterday morning, the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad party, who are in this city, started out in carriages to visit the most prominent and interesting parts of the city. The day's proceedings were inaugurated by a drive along the river and the large elevators thereon, through our busiest streets, down Wabash and up Michigan avenues. At half-past ten, in compliance with the invitation of the Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, the party proceeded to the new depot on Van Buren street, where cars were awaiting to carry them to the Stock Yards. Cosily seated in the train, they began their sport, cracking jokes on whoever they could. Each and every one seemed perfectly at home, and when Mr. Pomeroy's announcement that they would remain in Chicago over night was received with enthusiasm by the excursionists. In a short time the train stopped in the centre of the yards, and as usual at that place, the comers turned right into the cattle roads. They first visited the large hog tanks, made to receive the produce of the Artesian Well. [illegible] [illegible]

The Superintendent of the yards responded in a neat speech, giving the costs of building and power of accommodation of the yard. After which [illegible] o'clock the party took the Michigan Central cars and returned to the city along the lake shore. On arriving at the depot they immediately betook themselves to the Tremont House, where a [illegible] dinner was served them. At this [illegible] After dinner Atchison. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the whole party repaired to the large tug A. B. Ward, Captain Butler, and steamed for the crib. The river, by muddy water, the crowded banks, the shipping, and many sights charmed, and the tunnel [illegible] [illegible]

In the evening the visitors enjoyed themselves with a dance in the parlors of the Tremont House [illegible]

The following is a complete list of the excursionists:

Boston—S. H. Pomeroy, President of the road, and wife; [illegible]

[illegible] T. A. Thayer, Mrs. E. A. Whitbridge, Miss [illegible]

... of the citizens, J. B. Tyler, Rev. Wm. F. Cobb, Rev. [illegible]

New York.—E. B. Nichols, Treasurer of the road; [illegible]

New Jersey.—R. W. Jackson, Rev. G. K. Imbrie, [illegible]

Rhode Island.—Governor J. R. Smythe, of New Hampshire.

DIVORCES YESTERDAY.

Progress of Suits—A Default Set Aside, and a Contest About Alimony.

No decrees for divorce were granted yesterday, but some progress was made concerning results.

LOUISE KEMPER AND FRANTZ KEMPER

were legally separated some time since, and the court entered an order then, on the defendant, requiring him to show cause why he should not pay the sum of $200 alimony. The divorce was obtained on the evidence, which seemed to support the allegations of the bill, to the effect that Frantz was a drunkard of cruel disposition, who had deserted his wife. An application was made yesterday, in the Superior Court, to procure contested action in relation to the supposed contumacious conduct of defendant in not answering. It appeared, however, that an answer was in. The answer is to the point; it states that defendant allowed the case to go by default against him because she misconducted herself with her own husband. [illegible] that the complainant left him in the spring of 1864, taking with her his household furniture and a horse, to live with one William Hass, with whom she has since lived, as a wife only should live, somewhere in the State of Indiana. He charges that she was an adulteress with aforesaid, and that she had conducted herself improperly [illegible] her conduct was recreant and when she sought to rid herself of him by [illegible]

MARY VS. JOHN VAN BENN.

The complainant in this case filed her petition for a divorce October 29th last. In the bill she alleged that, being then Mary Schneider, she married the defendant, in [illegible] 1858. She states she had borne to her husband eleven children, and he had treated her with great cruelty. A few days since the defendant was defaulted and an order of reference taken. Yesterday the defendant came in with an affidavit to set aside that order. In that paper he states that he received the summons, but was too ill to attend to it, and that after that time he was physically unable to attend the court. He has now procured counsel, and believing he has a good defence, he seeks the opportunity of presenting it. In opposition to this was presented the affidavits of two of the daughters of the parties. Each of these said that so far as they knew, the defendant has been well in health, occupying himself in writing, reading and smoking almost all day long. The court set aside the default, and allowed ten days in which to answer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BUISLAY FAMILY.—The Opera House was again crowded last evening, the attraction being the Buislay family, with their wonderful feats and attractive tableaux. We have already spoken fully of their performances, startling, unusual as they are, sending a thrill of horror through the spectator. That terrific swing from one end of the vast ceiling to the other, is enough to chill the blood, but the subsequent suspensions and evolutions are of a character to make one doubt the evidence of the senses. There are very few men who, if they could perform those feats on a decent level, would be willing to risk their necks at such an altitude. The least slip, the most trivial weakening of the strained muscle of hand or foot, would be instant death to both.

That feat with the ball, too, is a strange one. The idea that a man should be able to walk on a two feet globe up a spiral way to a height of forty feet or more, and descend in the same way, is almost incredible. But the fact is there. That performance recalls the wager once laid by two laborers, one of whom staked a gallon of porter on his ability to carry the other in his hod to the top of a three-story building, and down again. The thing was done. The man who had been carried, said, in acknowledging his defeat, "Faith, you won the porter. But d'ye remember? while ye was at the top av the second story, ye made a slip; I was thin in hopes!"

The Buislays exhibit again this evening.

MUSEUM.—The "Avalanche" slid out of sight "under the snow" last evening, being displaced by a quadrilateral combination of dramatic excellencies on the occasion of McManus's benefit this evening, which, by the bye, bids fair to be a bumper, brim full, and running over, as it should be. McManus has gained a golden reputation in this city as an actor, and what is of still more consequence, he has achieved a place in the popular heart which the present could not carve out. We trust that all and singular his numerous friends will remember not to forget him to-night.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams do not decrease in numbers or abate in enthusiasm. "An Hour in Seville" drew an overflowing house last evening, as we have no doubt it will do to-night on the occasion of Mrs. Williams' benefit.

YANKEE ROBINSON'S CIRCUS is one of the leading attractions of the city, notwithstanding the fact that there are so many great ones here just at present. The ring performers are excellent, and the menagerie a never failing source of instruction and amusement.

VAGRANTS—A FEW INTERESTING SPECIMENS.—John C. Pritty has boarded a week in a place, without baggage or business, for some time past, and upon leaving failed to settle his bills. This was the principal statement against John upon being charged with vagrancy yesterday morning at the Police Court. Pritty is a well dressed youth, and if he had no "baggage" he certainly had a faculty of keeping himself in very trim shape. It was also said of him that he was in very bad company for a young man; which of course implied that if he had been an older vagrant the charge would have been comparatively frivolous. It is one of the peculiar features of our social system to welcome as a "friend and brother" an industrious, energetic youth, be he ever so fast in his associations; but let him who has no "visible means of support" go in bad company and he is at once cast aside as an object fit only for the severest penalties of the law. Yesterday morning Mr. Pritty appeared to be one of the latter class, but he hopes to prove to-day that he is "nothing of the sort." He claims to be a hatter by trade and a bookkeeper by profession. His case was continued, $100 bail being required.

George Saunders is another style of vagrant. Nothing but the choicest quality of good luck has kept George from being arrested in his natural character of confidence man, weeks ago. Yet he came as a vagrant, and was arraigned at the Police Court yesterday morning. He hangs about depots and hooks up simple men who are passing through the city with money in their possession, or unsophisticated people from the country who are in town making purchases. George's most recent adventure with a proposed victim brought him to grief. Posted at his field of labor, the Alton & St. Louis depot, he met an honest, simple-minded German named Louis Walter, who resides in Troy, about six miles from Joliet, Illinois. Walter's testimony in the case was substantially as follows: "He asked me where I be goin' to. I tells him I be goin' to Joliet. He says he goin' to Joliet, too, and he tells me how much he got money to get for his kit. He got some packages two squares off which he wants me to help him bring up, to de depot. He wants me to go wit him [illegible] [illegible] "You see, I got ten trunks already there, an' so he hanted him a paper out of his hand an' to other fellow he could not take it, so he tried to let me trust him to see him, an' then he called me, hat he told me" [illegible] "So I'd pay you." "All right," I said, and I put chest in the same minute to right when he comes there an' he catch him. I was so scared I taught I was gonin' to be licked meinself." At this point it appeared that the accomplice of the vagrant ran off with the paper, (which was of course a bogus check), and leaving two baggage checks in Saunders' possession. Saunders is a well dressed fellow of cunning look. He listened with an amused expression to the German's statement and hooted certain portions of it upon his "word and honor." The baggage checks belong to the Alton and St. Louis road, from which they have some time been stolen. The Court fined Saunders $100, and it is to be regretted that the fellow could not be sent more directly to Joliet that he might be near his mother and the grocery store.

Richard Darney, the professed priest whose arrest for vagrancy was mentioned yesterday, was fined $10 at the Police Court yesterday morning. He seemed quite resigned to his fate.

A little old man with blue eyes, in apparently good health, who gave the name of Isaac Isaacs, was before the Police Court yesterday afternoon as a vagrant. Isaac has a natural antipathy to manual labor, and is quite reconciled to live upon the world in a state of idleness. There are others who commit crime of every nature, and Isaac would have naught to do with them. In fact he esteems himself a very respectable man, and was not a little surprised to be fined $5.

LOCAL MATTERS.

We call the attention of the readers of this paper to the advertisement on the first page of W. Bruder & Co., Agents for California Wines, of different flavors, the quality of which is unquestionably pure. To families who are needing in store, or who are about purchasing a stock for the coming holidays, we would recommend them to call and examine the goods offered for sale by the above firm before purchasing elsewhere, as their stock is now full and complete. It will cost nothing to call and test the quality of these wines. You will always find the gentlemanly proprietors in attendance and liberal to those desiring to sample their wines. Remember the place, Nos. 38 and 36 LaSalle street.

Chicago, October 1st, 1866.—I have been suffering for two years with Disease of the Lungs and have been unable to work steadily at my trade—all the doctors I tried told me I had the Consumption.

I heard of several cases that had been cured by Miss Tennessee, and I called on one who had been given up by the other doctors, and who was then well, having been cured by her. His account gave me confidence to try her treatment, and I have been doctoring with her for two months, and can now work every day, and enjoy as good health as any body else. I advise all to call and give her a trial before they despair of regaining their health. JOHN FLEMING, Randolph street, near Clinton, West Side, Chicago.

When suffering from Consumption, what would not the patient give for a medicine that is certain to cure? We have a remedy, Marsden's Pectoral Balm. [illegible] Burnham & Van Schaack, wholesale druggists, 16 Lake street, wholesale agents.

The most wonderful medicine ever known to man is Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy. Tell your afflicted friends to try it. Lord & Smith, Agents.

Boots and Shoes marked down, down, by J. H. Lynch, No. 122 Lake street, who has just received a splendid assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c., which will be sold for the lowest cash rates. Give him a call and see for yourself.

Hair Dressing without a particle of grease. "Glycerine" restores the hair, communicates a delicious coolness and freshness to the scalp, cleanses it from dandruff, and is absolutely free from grease, so as not to soil the finest fabric. Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

There is no Doubt but what Coe's Dyspepsia Cure excels all remedies ever discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pain after Eating, Cramps, Colic, and disease in either Stomach or Bowels. The people all speak in the most flattering terms of its merits.

Prussing's Pure Cider Vinegar will preserve pickles, and is warranted pure. Ask your grocer for no other vinegar. Largest works of the kind in the United States. Charles G. E. Prussing, 339 and 341 State street, Chicago.

The Delmonico Restaurant, 121 South Clark street (basement), has just been opened by J. G. Fraca and Joseph Calvi, late cook of [illegible] of the Sharp Corners. They are now ready to take boarders by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

P. S. Choice French wines, liquors, and cigars.

Operates Like Magic.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething [illegible]

Dr. Olen Moreno's Pills, Chronic Diarrhea, Dysentery [illegible] Dr. Olen Moreno's Pills. [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, November 15.

COTTON—Heavy, [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

[illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, November 15.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour and wheat not saleable at the advance asked. Corn—$1.20 is the best bid since 'Change. Barley is taken largely for export; 7,500 bu shipped to London at 13½d.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed dull at $21.25. Lard—Prime at 13@13½c; good export demand.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef cattle dull, and about ½c below Monday's prices; prime Western steers at 14½c. Receipts of 1,650 sheep; dull, at 5@6c. Hogs—Steady; receipts for two days 91 cars.

GROCERIES.

Coffee very dull; Rio 24@27c. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to prime 11a11¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, November 15.

FLOUR—Quiet and hardly as firm; sales of extra at $11.50@12.50, and family at $13.00@13.50.

GRAIN—Wheat opened active and closed dull; sales of No. 1 spring at $2.63; extra do at $2.50@2.55; No. 1 winter at $2.85. Corn firm; mixed shelled quiet at 80c, and new ear active at 60@61c. Oats in better, with sales of No. 1 at 52@53c. Rye steady; sales of No. 1 at $1.25. Barley steady; sales of choice spring at $1.40.

COTTON—Stagnant; middling nominal at 31@32c.

WHISKEY—Bonded steady, with sales of 400 brls at 33c; free dull; offered at $2.33.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork held at $21.00 spot; at $20.00, first good weather. Bacon more active; sales of 100 hhds shoulders at 13½c; clear sides at 14½c. Bulk meats nominal. Lard dull at 13c; buyers offer 12½c. Green meats ½c lower; sales of shoulders at 9½c; sides at 11½c; hams 13½c. Hogs in good demand, with sales of 1,500 hds at $6.50@7.00; gross receipts, 3,000.

MONEY—Close.

EXCHANGE—Firmer; 1-10 discount and par.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 15.

TOBACCO—Firmer; sales of lugs at $5.00@6.50; shipping $6.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; sales of spring at $1.90@2.20; fall at $2.30@2.80. Corn a shade higher; sales at $1.00@1.12. Barley steady; prices unchanged. Rye—Prices nominal. Oats active and firm; sales at 58@62c.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales of super spring at $8.25@9.75; extra at $11.25@11.50; XX at $11.50@12.50; choice XX at $13.75.

WHISKEY—Firm at $2.25.

PROVISIONS—Declined. Sales of old mess pork at $20.00@21.00; new mess at $20.00; prime at $14.00. Bacon—Shoulders at 12c; clear sides at 15c; shoulders at 13½c. Mess beef, $17.00.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, November 15.

FLOUR—Unsettled. Sales of 1,000 brls at $10.25@10.50 for double extra spring, and $9.50@9.87½ for extra.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy. Sales at the 9 a.m. board of 50,000 bu at $1.90@1.91 for No. 1; $1.90@1.92 for No. 2; $1.62 for No. 3, and $1.50 for Rejected. Sales at the noon board of 30,000 bu at $1.90@1.91 for No. 1; $1.90@1.91 for No. 2; $1.71@1.80 for No. 3, and $1.50@1.55 for Rejected. Oats weak at 42@43c. Corn firm at 80c. Rye 95c.

LIVE HOGS—Firmer.

RECEIPTS—2,400 brls flour, 124,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—3,000 brls flour, 145,000 bu wheat.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, November 15.

UP—City of Milwaukee, Superior, Woodruff, Winslow, Portsmouth, Onondaga, Cain Shook, Gallatin, Murray, Bonnie Doon, Drake, Odessa, Jadiato, Wood, Live Yankee, Atmosphere, Allen.

DOWN—None.

WIND—North.

Money and Stocks in New York.

NEW YORK, November 15.

MONEY—Steady at 6 per cent. [illegible]

GOLD—Opening at 141¾, and closing at 141¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Dull.

[illegible stock table]

NEW YORK, November 15.—The *Commercial* says: [illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, November 15.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee and Chicago spring held at $2.25. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork, $21.25. Lard, 13@13½c; light demand.

WHISKEY—Held at $2.30.

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York—Wheat, 23½c; corn, 21½c.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, November 15.

FLOUR—In good demand. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales of Chicago spring, No. 1, at $2.45. [illegible]

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 15.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter scarce and in better spring. [illegible]

LAKE FREIGHTS—To for corn to Buffalo, 15c; to Oswego.

[illegible]

Nervous and Palpitating Caused by ... for Dr. Gilbert's ... [illegible]

Mountain Herb Bitters. These elegant and pleasant Bitters strengthen and invigorate the system. They give a good and healthy appetite, and are useful in all cases where a tonic is required. Also, Hamilton & Co., proprietors, Rockford, Ill. Lord & Smith, General Agents, Chicago.

A Sure Pile Cure.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades at greatly reduced prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. N. F. White, Mr. A. SHORLAND HARRIS and Miss ADA A. BALL.

In this city, on the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 486 Michigan-av., by the Rev. A. Edwards, Mr. CORNELIUS CURTIS and Miss NELLIE B. KINNEY. No cards.

At Pittsfield, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 7th, at the residence of Mr. Allen Crittenden, by the Rev. Dr. T. B. Kellogg, Mr. SETH E. ENGLE and Miss AMELIA A. CRITTENDEN, respectively of Salina and Pittsfield, Mich.

DIED.

In this city, Nov. 15th, Mr. GEORGE W. PARKER, son of George W. Parker, of Goffstown, N. H., aged 21 years and 7 months.

The remains have been sent East for interment.

The Fine Arts.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

ART ASSOCIATION.

NEW ENGRAVING.

The Management has the pleasure of announcing, that in order to keep pace with the demand for Engravings, the Association has secured the plate of a new Engraving, to be issued with one certificate for five dollars.

BEARD'S

"WESTWARD, HO

Prints of which will be ready in a few days.

The Artist's Proofs of the Chromo, now printing will be retouched and signed by Mr. Cropsey, making each proof an authorized copy of his picture, and will soon be delivered. The prints will speedily follow. The indulgence of the subscribers, during the vexatious delay attending the completion of this work, is gratefully acknowledged.

THE LANE & BODLEY

Portable Circular Saw Mills,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

[illegible]

LANE & BODLEY,

Corner of John and Water sts., Cincinnati.

Applicants for descriptive circulars will specify the machinery they need.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen wishing board [illegible]

BOARDING—233 and 235 Kinzie-st., a single room for $6, two in a room [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with room and board, also a room for one gentleman, at 233 [illegible]. References required.

BOARDING—A pleasant large room, for a gentleman and wife, with board, to let, and other rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—One furnished room, for two gentlemen, one suite of rooms, unfurnished rooms, with board, can be obtained at 115 [illegible]

BOARDING—One handsome Room, with the comforts of a home, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also one single room. Apply at 297 Michigan-av.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with board, for a gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen; also a few day boarders, at 22 [illegible]

BOARDING—Good board and pleasant rooms at Briggs House No. 2, 88 Monroe-st., opposite the Post Office.

BOARDING—To rent, in a private family, for the winter, a beautiful front room, at 286 West Madison-st. References required.

BOARDING—In a private family, a neatly furnished room; also, a suite of unfurnished rooms, with board, at 53 South Green-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can obtain board, with very pleasant rooms, in a private family on the West Side, on a line of street cars. 632 Lake-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at 173 Wabash-av. References required.

BOARDING—A lady, about taking a marble front house, on Michigan-av., near Adams-st., wishes to rent rooms with board. Best rooms, $[illegible] a month. Parties wishing the most elegant accommodations [illegible] M. A. L., Tribune office.

BOARDING—One room, for one or two single gentlemen. A few day boarders wanted, in a house where there are only 20 first-class boarders, at 188 Michigan-av.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and the comforts of a home, at 160 North Clark-st.

BOARDING—To be had at 346 West Lake-st., in single rooms or otherwise, a few rooms or rooms without board.

BOARDING—Large, pleasant front rooms, unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, if required; also, [illegible] rooms for two or three single gentlemen, at 600 [illegible]

BOARDING—Persons wishing good board in a private family and very pleasant location can find it at 149 Fulton-st., or furnished rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with front room and board; also, single gentlemen, at 173 South Morgan-st.

BOARDING—A handsomely furnished front room, with large closet, in a private family, for three gentlemen or a lady and gentleman. References required. 99 South Peoria-st.

BOARDING—A lady, having a vacancy for a family of five or a circle of friends of the same number, to occupy pleasant rooms, with first-class board. 929 Michigan-av.

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board, in a private family and very pleasant location, can find such at 220 [illegible]-st., two blocks from State-st. bridge.

BOARDING—An unfurnished front room and one neatly furnished front room, with board in a private family, at 176 South Clinton-st.

BOARDING—Two rooms suitable for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, can be obtained, with first-class board, at 661 West Madison-st.

BOARDING—Very desirable rooms, with excellent board, for two or three gentlemen and their wives. Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st., opposite St. Luke's Church. References required.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 42 East Adams-st.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Friday, Nov. 16th, Benefit of

ETIENNE BUISLAY,

Inventor of the Great Equilibrium of the

SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.

GRAND MATINEE

Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Admission to Matinee ... 50 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS ... MANAGERS

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7¾.

Friday, Benefit of MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

TEDDY THE TILER.

Teddy Mulowney ... Mr. Williams

AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

Mrs. Williams in eight characters; Tops, Mr. Williams.

To conclude with the Roaring Farce of

THE HAPPY MAN.

Paddy Murphy ... Mr. Williams

Saturday—Grand Williams' Matinee.

In rehearsal, the great Irish drama of Connie Soogah.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD ... Proprietor

Director of Amusements ... T. F. AIKEN

Stage Manager ... THOS. BARRY

Great Comedy Bill for the Benefit of

MR. C. McMANUS.

This (Friday) evening, Nov. 16th, will be performed MY PRECIOUS BETSY. After which, TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME. To conclude with [illegible] WORRIED BY McMANUS. To conclude with HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.

Saturday afternoon, Grand Matinee—He's Jack Sheppard, and Two Can Play at That Game.

Monday—Favorite of Fortune.

THE YANKEE ROBINSON

NEW ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

AND

COLISEUM.

Erected at a cost of over $50,000. Second week. Unprecedented success.

Second week of CHARLEY FISH, the greatest boy rider living.

First week of JOHN LOWLOW, the Clown, and 20 OTHER STARS.

Monster Den of Serpents, Baby Elephant, Baby Leopard, 125 Monkeys, and over 50 Living Curiosities.

The Gardens open at all hours. Cavalcade commences at 2 p.m. [illegible]

Admission, 50 cents; children under nine, 25 cents.

Daily arrivals of Living Wild Animals.

Wanted to purchase, all kinds of Living Curiosities.

VARIETY THEATRE.

C. M. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

G. B. BARTON, Manager.

Houses Crowded to witness the Great Array of Talent.

[illegible]

THE BRAZILIAN APE.

Miss NELLIE TAYLOR, Miss CLARA BURTON, Miss ANNIE GARDNER, [illegible] And the Chicago Favorite, J. W. McANDREWS. YOUNG BUTLER, GUS LEE. And the Star Company.

CALIFORNIA COMICQUES,

(LATE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.)

The New and Laughable Extravaganza,

A TRIP TO THE MOON.

TROUBLE AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

Happy Old Man, by Chas. Collins.

For particulars see programme.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE—Carpets, Household Goods, Crockery, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

250 DOZ FILES AND RASPS,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 17th, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, on Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 20th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF LADIES' CLOAKS,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, November 20, at 10 o'clock, At Butters' Salesrooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

The stock is large, and embraces every style and quality, and will be sold in lots of one or more.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

BROADCLOTHS, BEAVERS, CASSIMERES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, CLOTHING, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, November 21st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

SALESROOMS 47 & 49 DEARBORN-ST.,

Chicago, Ill.

Our personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture, at dwellings or at our Auction Rooms. Parties wishing to buy or sell will find it to their interest to call on us.

Large Assortment of Superior Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Show Cases, Classical and Theological Books, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 16th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, a large and elegant assortment of Household and Parlor Furniture, [illegible]

Also—About 90 Vols. CLASSICAL AND THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer, 127 DEARBORN-ST.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS ON FRIDAY, Nov. 16th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Engravings, Household Furniture, Marble Top Tables, Stands, Watches, Plated Ware, Brokers' Stock, &c., &c.

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer.

B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer, 133 DEARBORN-ST.

Friday, Nov. 16th, at 10½ o'clock, 30 brls. Apples, 10 brls. Sweet Potatoes.

Saturday evening, a valuable Colt's Revolver and Clothing.

Banking.

SAVINGS BANK.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

Net Assets over $500,000.

Office in their building, 154 Lake-st., cor. of LaSalle.

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

ROBERT REID, Manager.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—To a good tenant, without children, a [illegible] house [illegible]

TO RENT—The undersigned will rent his dwelling house No. 128 Cottage Grove-av. [illegible] A. J. BROWN, 3 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A first-class two-story and brick basement house, 577 Wabash-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—A nice cottage on Calumet-av., [illegible]

TO RENT—A new cottage, with six rooms, at 121 Townsend-st. Inquire at 349 [illegible]

TO RENT—A first-class house of eleven rooms, besides pantries and closets, on West Washington-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Or For Sale—Two very desirable, new two-story and basement dwellings, [illegible]

TO RENT—If you want to rent a house, buy a house or sell a house, call on or address us. Some bargains. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A two-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, closets, &c. 244 Warren-av., West Side. [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class brick house, 88 Rucker-st. Inquire of ISAAC N. HOLDEN, JR., corner Market and Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A first-class house, furnished, in North Division. [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON, Room 3, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—House of eight rooms, exclusive of pantries, closets and storage room, 173 Twenty-third-st., at forty-four dollars per month. [illegible]

TO RENT—House 82 Walnut-st., four rooms, closet, pantry, woodshed and 12 barrel cistern. Rent $[illegible] per month. Inquire of C. E. HOLMES, 59 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A new cottage house on Vincennes-av., near Twelfth-st. W. HANSBROUGH, 69 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A furnished two story cottage, well furnished, South Side, rent low. Also, boarding house with good board, [illegible] ARTHUR & BOYDEN, 219 State-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Three desirable rooms in the Bank Buildings, 53 Dearborn-st. Inquire at No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—Pleasant front room to rent, and furniture for sale. Inquire at Room 79, Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—Two nice furnished rooms, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply immediately at 86 Adams-st., near State.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen, on Michigan-av., within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address Box 765.

TO RENT—A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Two gentlemen preferred, or a gentleman and wife. Reference required. Apply at 23 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—2 large unfurnished rooms, to single gentlemen. Apply at Smith's Oyster Depot, corner of State and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—A suite of front rooms, furnished, with or without board, in a new house, for a gentleman and wife, or 4 young gentlemen. Apply at 134 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—11 East Randolph-st., a furnished room, for one or two gentlemen, with or without board. Best location in the city. 11 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Room on Clark-st.; also, house, containing 9 rooms, on the West Side. Apply to W. D. SAMPSON, Room 13 Fullerton Block, 83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—With board, desirable front rooms, furnished and unfurnished, situated in the pleasantest part of the city. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Apply at No. 4 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A few pleasant furnished lodging rooms, each suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without board, corner of Wells and Illinois-sts. Apply on second floor.

TO RENT—A part of house 83 Aberdeen-st., good locality. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—In South Division, 5 good rooms, well located and furnished for housekeeping. Apply to H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 10 P. O. Block.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—A nice store, 176 South Wells-st., very suitable for an, respectable business. Apply at 134 South Wells-st.

TO RENT—A Dock, foot of Harrison and Franklin-sts. Apply at office, on dock.

TO RENT—One-half of an elegantly fitted up and well-located store, in a brick block, on Clark-st., South of Madison. The above is a splendid location for a millinery or millinery and fancy goods establishment. Apply to REED & AYRES, Room 16, Crosby's Opera House.

TO RENT—Lots on West Lake-st., between Carpenter and Curtis-sts., for a term of years. Apply at the Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—Store on Lake-st., best location. Address P. O. Drawer 6256.

TO RENT—Two stores on South Water-st., Nos. 258 and 260 and Nos. 258 and 260 now occupied as being occupied. A. J. AVERELL, 17 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—One-half second floor, located on Lake-st., between Clark and State-sts. Any party having a business that will not conflict with present occupants can address, where to be seen "J C," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Store, second floor, on Lake-st., in very central location and low rent. Address CAMDON, Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished room, with or without board, within ten minutes' walk of Lake-st. Reference given. Address "S. O.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife, two furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Address, stating terms, "C. C.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A gentleman and his sister will take a furnished house and board the occupants, if without many children. References first-class. Address P. O. Box 6283.

WANTED—To Rent—A neat cottage or two-story house, on the South Side, for a small family, without children. Address P. O. Box 188.

WANTED—To Rent—A comfortable two-story dwelling house, containing from eight to ten rooms. In addition to closets, pantry, &c., between Lake and Twenty-second sts., and east of Third-av. Must be in good repair, and good reference given. Possession wanted from December 1st to January 1st. Address, at once, stating terms and location, "G," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a French lady, recently from Paris, two or three unfurnished rooms, in a private family, not more than ten minutes walk from Lake and Randolph-sts. Rent must not be more than $12 or $15 per month. Address Mrs. MERET, care of A. Bournique, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A house, in good locality, and in good order, containing 6 or 7 rooms, within 20 minutes walk of corner Lake and State-sts. Address "J K T," 41 State-st., stating terms.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or rent, 364 acres of land just enclosed in two lots. For particulars see C. H. MOORE, Clinton, DeWitt County, Illinois, or JOSEPH BILY, Marva, Macon County.

FOR SALE—120,000 acres of choice land in Iroquois and Ford Counties, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, from one to twelve miles from the towns—Onarga, Buckley, Loda and Paxton. Price, from $7 to $12 per acre, ¼ cash, balance in three equal yearly payments. I have an office at Loda, where Mr. A. Pearsons, with good teams, can be found. D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph-st., Chicago, or Loda, Iroquois Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Mills County, Iowa—800 acres, 580 improved, 100 timber—strong springs, No. 1 frame house, two first-rate barns, tenant houses and plenty of outbuildings, situated on the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad, two miles from Pacific City, [illegible] a man. A farmer in Illinois can sell a small farm here for enough to buy this, and this one will soon be worth as much per acre as the one there is now. For full particulars, address DEWS & WATKINS, Glenwood, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Near Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa, (the best town in the county) on the railroad, 320 acres of excellent Land. Terms cash. It is worth $16 per acre. Price $[illegible] per acre. L. CLARK, Fullerton's Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—361 25-100 acres Timbered Lands, at or near Antelope, or the Great Mound, Adams County, Wis. Will exchange for city property, and assume an incumbrance. H. O. STONE, 107 State-st.

FOR SALE—Country residence, in the village of Wheaton, 25 miles out of the city, on the Galena Road; fine house, with 17½ acres of ground, near depot and churches, in beautiful locality. Price, $5,500, cash. ISAAC R. HILL, 65 Clark-st.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—5-horse power engines, 7½-inch bore, by 8-inch stroke. [illegible]

These engines are now made in the most approved and durable style, are complete and ready to be set up. All of the above are our own manufacture. All descriptions of boilers on hand. [illegible] Apply to Alfred E. & J. GOOD & CO., Nos. 121 and 127 North Water-st. P. O. Box 5005.

FOR SALE—Portable and Stationary Engines of all sizes. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A second-hand Engine and Boiler, 12-horse power, now running. Apply to BENT & GOWARD'S Refrigerator Manufactory, 206 East Madison-st.

Lost and Found.

LOST—On a Cottage Grove car, on Saturday last, a volume of manuscript lectures on Chemistry and Medicine. [illegible] the University of Chicago. H. WELCH.

LOST—$25 Reward—September 15, a brown and white setter dog; answers to the name of "Pointo," had on a leather collar, with a steel name plate. [illegible] The above reward will be paid for its return to JOHN TRAINOR, 179 State-st.

LOST—$3 Reward—On Monday afternoon, a lady lost a Breakfast shawl [illegible] "A. L" to Mary." Please to leave it at the Tribune office.

LOST—At the Opera House, Thursday, Nov. 15, a small black Opera Glass. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with the Cashier at JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.'S.

LOST—On Monday afternoon, November 12th, from one wagon, [illegible] The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the store of [illegible] 133 and 137 Lake-st. [illegible]

FOUND—In the store of Bliss & Sharp, 144 Lake-st., a small sum of money, from [illegible] the owner can have by calling and paying for this notice.

FOUND—Large Newfoundland Dog, on the West Side. Any one having property and paying charges, call at 151 North Clark-st. [illegible]

TAKEN UP—By the subscribers, Nov. 14th, a dark brown Horse, [illegible] [illegible] MADELEIN & PRY.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—100 feet, with two cottages, on the North Side, convenient to street cars, [illegible] Apply to GEO. B. SLOAN, Rooms 14 and 15 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—That first-class frame residence, 748 Wabash-av., [illegible] W. H. ROWE & SHAW, 113 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A new cottage and lot on Northwest corner of South Sangamon and [illegible] Apply to Room [illegible] Cobb's Building, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st., a superior frame house on West Jackson-st., [illegible] Price $[illegible] on time.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A new two-story brick house of 11 rooms, marble mantels, bath room, furnace, and lot, good location, on Michigan-av., [illegible] THOMAS B. BRYAN & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 3 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Good Immediate Business Property, for cash. Nos. 144 and 146 Madison-st. [illegible] H. O. STONE, 107 State-st.

FOR SALE—40x165 on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., [illegible] H. O. STONE, 107 State-st.

FOR SALE—In southwest division of city, very desirable suburban lot or forty acres, with a quarter of a mile river front, for a few days, at $[illegible] per acre; quarter down, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. Apply to H. O. STONE, 107 State-st.

FOR SALE—Ten acres in Sec. 32, T. 39, R. 14, [illegible] H. O. STONE, 107 State-st.

FOR SALE—A Great Bargain—No Puff—Thirty acres of Oak Orchard Land, no suburban, forty rods south of Lincoln [illegible] in the town of Hyde Park. H. O. STONE, 107 State-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class brick building on the North Side, price $14,500; a nice house and lot on North LaSalle-st., price $[illegible]; a cottage house and large lot in Bellmont, price $1,500, [illegible] All of the above on easy terms. Apply to W. F. D'WOLF, 3 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—Cottage 18x40 on Sherman-st., containing 5 rooms, also two story barn, at the low price of $[illegible], to be removed. ARTHUR & BOYDEN, 219 State-st.

FOR SALE—A cottage containing 8 rooms, on North Franklin-st. Possession immediately. Cheap at $[illegible]. ARTHUR & BOYDEN, 219 State-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A new two-story house of ten rooms, neatly finished, with brick basement—and lot on Fulton-st., near Curtis. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Broker, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A good two-story House on Curtis-st., near Randolph-st. cars. THOS. FREEMAN, 124 Randolph-st., No. 6.

FOR SALE—Two cottages situated at 442 Archer-road, and 42 Main-st. Horse cars run near the premises. Apply to Justice MOORE, 141 Archer-road.

FOR SALE—A Lot on Franklin-st., a little south of North-av., 41x125 feet, running through to street, with two small houses renting for $[illegible] per month. Only $[illegible] on easy terms. Title perfect. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st., lots on southeast corner Ohio and LaSalle-streets; [illegible] on North LaSalle-st., near Chicago-av.; [illegible] on Kinzie, near Halsted; 50 on Warren, near Hoyne; 50 on Lake, near Hoyne; [illegible] on Madison, near Reuben; [illegible] on Madison, near Robey. Also, very desirable residence property in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—208 feet on West Jackson-st., by 126 feet in depth, east of Hamlet-st., in whole or in part, at the low price of $75 per foot, one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years. These lots are high, dry and beautiful, with a south frontage, and are very desirable in every respect for first-class residences. Title unquestionable. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—The south half of Block 9, in Kinzie's Addition, having a south frontage of 400 feet on Michigan-st., between Pine and St. Clair-sts. Will be sold at an extraordinary bargain, is taken soon, as the money is wanted for immediate use. No better investment could be made either as regards security or profit. The property is [illegible] first-class business property. Will be sold in lots, if preferred, at same price, at low prices and on easy terms. MILLER & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—In George Smith's addition, 25 feet on Wabash-av., [illegible] Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Business property, very cheap, corner North State and Illinois-sts.; 30 feet on Michigan-av., near Hubbard; [illegible] J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—By E. F. Adams & Co., Northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. [illegible] First-class residence on Wabash-av., $18,500; $5,000 cash, and balance in five years. [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., 50 feet; 80 feet on Wabash-av., [illegible] J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 78 LaSalle-st.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class dress and cloak making establishment, centrally located and now doing a good business, for cash. Inquire at [illegible] 127 South Clark-st., Rooms 14 and 13.

FOR SALE—Saloon, doing a tip-top business, at 4 [illegible] State-st.

FOR SALE—Saloon, No. 42 Griswold-st. Inquire on the premises from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—Grain warehouse, at a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 90 miles from Chicago, with a steam engine [illegible] [illegible] Address WM. COULTAS, Ashley, Iroquois Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—To Photographers—A first-class photograph gallery with dwelling attached, doing a good business, with all the fixtures and apparatus for sale [illegible] [illegible] OWEN, Evansville, Wis.

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of a Saloon and Restaurant, doing a large business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call at 305 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Bunker-st. Mills, suited for any manufacturing business. [illegible] WEBB, Land Office, 114 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A party, with about $[illegible], can purchase a cash business now paying over $[illegible] per annum, capable of great improvement, for having business in New York that requires [illegible] Address "E T," Box 6171, Post Office. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in one of the best Dining Saloons in the city, doing a large business. Capital required, $750. Address DINING SALOON, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Billiard Hall, with four tables and fixtures all complete. Building for sale or to rent. Apply at No. 76 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Saloon, doing a tip-top business, at 180½ State-st.

FOR SALE—Cigar store, stock, fixtures and lease, well established and doing a profitable business. Corner store, and one of the best locations in the city for the tobacco business. Capital required, about $1,500. This is a rare chance. Address "R D," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of an old established retail grocery, doing a good business, situated in one of the best localities in the city. For reference, inquire at Room 3 McCormick's Block, or 98 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A few hundred dollars will purchase a light and highly profitable manufacturing business. No competition. Apply at 349 and 351 South Clark-st., Rooms 39 and 41.

FOR SALE—Bookstore—Less than $1,500, cash in hand, will, this week, buy the good will, lease, fixtures and stock of an old established bookstore, for which $1,500 was refused two weeks ago. Location first-class. Parties with money, meaning business, will address "BOOKS," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of one of the finest drug stores in the city; also, two or three in country towns, on good terms. A. J. MILLS & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By G. W. Few & Co., Room 8, Wicker's Block, corner of South Water and Wells-sts.—Restaurants, saloons, drug stores, and places of business generally. Prices from $50 to $10,000.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a grocery store, in a splendid location, doing a paying business. Must be sold, as the party leaves the city. A. J. MILLS & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Bakery, confectionery and fruit store, doing a good business. Apply, this week, at 135 Wells, corner of Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A well-established and respectable, good paying business. To a man meaning business, a splendid chance. None others need apply. A. J. MILLS & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Half interest in an office business that pays from $25 to $30 per week, net. Capital required $[illegible]. Apply at 124 Dearborn-st., Room 2, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a fine hotel and eating house, in a good locality and doing a fine business. Will sell at a bargain for cash. A. J. MILLS & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class family grocery store, centrally located, and doing a business of $[illegible] per year; also a good retail grocery store, for sale cheap. Apply at 180 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A small hotel and restaurant, near the centre of business, on Wells-st., now Randolph, with a good run of custom, good rooms, doing a fine business, having 30 regular day boarders. The best chance in the city to step into a well-established and profitable business, in which the present proprietor has made quite a fortune; [illegible] [illegible] Apply to WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A first-class Millinery stock and cloak manufactory, excellent location, [illegible] Apply to T. M. SAN-FIELD & CO., No. 10 P. O. Block.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, if applied soon, an Iron Foundry, well established [illegible] Apply to T. H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 10 P. O. Block.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Something New—A very stylish C spring queen Phaeton, at A. McFARLANE'S, Carriage Maker, 243 and 247 State-st.

FOR SALE—A good family horse, sound and kind in every respect, and an excellent traveler. Apply to [illegible] GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water-st.

A GOOD HORSE for sale, 5 years old, cheap. 458 North Wells-st.

A No. 1 PAIR MULES for sale, 14 1-2 hands high, perfectly sound and gentle. Will be sold cheap. Price $[illegible]. Can be seen at 943 State-st.

A NICE Double Family Sleigh for sale. Also, three robes and two strings of bells. Apply to T. SHUFELDT, 49 South Water-st.

AN EXCELLENT pair of Carriage Horses, Carriage, &c., for sale, or exchange for real estate. QUINBY & HAWLEY, No. 7 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—A light express harness, been used but twice. Would answer for livery harness. Will be sold cheap. HALE & CO., 41 Lombard Block.

HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS for sale. Cheap. Call at 167 West Jackson-st.

HORSES WANTED—I have superior stabling and yards, and the best of feed for a limited number of horses, well sheltered and at [illegible] Good care taken, and returned, by addressing L. A. GL[illegible], THOS. Dunton, Cook Co.

FOUR TOP BUGGIES, two almost new; Ladies dog buggy and wagon. Want to sell, or exchange. Can be seen at [illegible] 431 [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—A respectable young gentleman from the East is desirous of a correspondence with a young lady, for mutual improvement. Address HENRY C. LINTON, Chicago Post Office.

Wanted—Male Help.

TRADES.

WANTED—Two tin and sheet-iron workers immediately. Apply at 173 Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A good carpenter. Apply at the Chicago Glass Company, No. 6 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Painters—$3 per day—Ten good men wanted immediately, for city work; steady work given, at EDMONDS & CO., 81 and 83 Randolph-st., corner Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A man or stout boy to take care of horses and make himself generally useful about the shop. Apply to 32 LaSalle-st., THE CHICAGO PRACTICAL PAINTING CO.

WANTED—A Solicitor for a Life Insurance Company. Apply from 2 to 3 p. m., at Lombard Block, Room 3. WILLIAM F. D'WOLF.

WANTED—2 good journeymen boot and shoemakers, to go into a country town. Call at 30 West Lake-st., for information.

WANTED—A good brass moulder at 55 North Desplaines-st. Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—A first-class salesman, with references, and well acquainted with the workings of the [illegible] Inquire of J. H. JONES, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Wanted—Female Help.

SALESWOMEN, TRADES, &c.

WANTED—A wet nurse. Apply, immediately, to Dr. BOARDMAN, 76 State-st.

WANTED—Girls to work on hair, at E. ZORES, hair-dresser, 190 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Operator on a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Apply at 167 and 169 Lake-st. ROSS & GOSSAGE.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—Two girls, one for down stairs work; upper one to assist with care of a child. Apply at 871 Michigan-av.

WANTED—At 440 West Washington-st., a girl to do general housework in a small family. Good reference required. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A reliable girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 738 Fulton-st., corner of Robey.

WANTED—A good cook, at the McPherson House, 316 Canal-st.; one that can come recommended.

WANTED—Immediately, a good second girl, at 112 Park-av.

WANTED—Girl—A No. 1 cook, washer and ironer, to whom good wages will be given. Apply at 249 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—2 good girls; one for a cook, washer and ironer, and one for second girl. To good, competent girls, good wages will be paid. Only such need apply at 295 East Indiana-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—Farmers and mechanites to sell "TRIED AND TRUE, or LOVE AND LOYALTY." This is the best selling book out. Agents are making from $6 to $12 per day. Address, or W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Dubuque, Iowa, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Two or three smart young men to sell an article in universal demand, no competition. Address or call upon COVERT & CO., 249 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a very small family. Apply, with references, at 388 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—1,000 men to go South, wages $40 to $50 a month and board; 30 track layers and tillers, $2.50 a day; 200 railroad laborers, $2 a day. Apply at 155 Clark-st., room 3.

WANTED—To find a few more men in Illinois that are willing to work. If they can make large wages. Some capital required. 128 Lake-st. A. C. BROWN & CO.

WANTED—Men, with some capital, that are ready and willing to work. Large profits. Sure thing, $5 to $10 per day. 128 Lake-st. A. C. BROWN & CO.

WANTED—Smart, enterprising men to take charge of a business in Detroit. Capital required $300. HALE & CO., 41 Lombard Block.

WANTED—This Day—50 wood-choppers, to go to Michigan, free transportation; sawmill hands, farm hands, &c.; also, 2,000 men to go South, at $35 to $50 per month and board. Apply at Room 4, No. 166 Madison-st. OLMSTED & SNELL.

WANTED—Young men in the country wishing to obtain situations, such as bookkeepers, salesmen, clerks, porters, drivers, &c., &c. Apply at Room 134 Dearborn-st., Room 13. Applicants by mail enclose ten cents for full particulars. Box 2640.

WANTED—3 assistant bookkeepers, 1 collector, 3 brakemen, 2 firemen, 1 porter, 3 drivers, 1 expressman, 2 shipping clerks, 2 conductors. Apply at 134 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—Young men in the country wishing to obtain situations, such as bookkeepers, clerks, collectors, salesmen, conductors, expressmen, &c., &c., apply at Room 13 Fullerton Block, 92 Dearborn-st., or address H. MOORE & CO., Box 1767, including ten cents for full particulars.

WANTED—3 assistant bookkeepers, 2 salesmen, 1 conductor, 1 brakeman, 2 firemen, 1 porter, 2 drivers, 1 expressman. Apply at Room 13, Fullerton Block, 92 Dearborn-st. Applicants by mail address H. MOORE & CO., Box 1767, enclosing ten cents for reply.

WANTED—Men seeking employment as bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, collectors, bartenders, porters, drivers, &c., should apply to FARSHALL & SMITH, 128 South Clark-st., Room 11. We are furnishing more employment in the city than any other office.

WANTED—30 men to work on railroad, to go this evening; free transportation. Also, 20 choppers and farm hands. Apply to FARSHALL & SMITH, 128 South Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—This Day—3 carpenters, 1 farm hand, 20 choppers, 40 laborers for the Pineries, 100 railroad hands, 1,000 to go South, at 155 Clark-st., Room 3. Lindo's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, bartenders, firemen, brakemen, teamsters, laborers, canvassers, &c., to know that there are situations ready to be had by applying at EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 3. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cents.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Persons to use, free of charge, Prof. Chamberlain's Neuralgia and Headache cure, which relieves or cures in 1 to 15 minutes. Room 3, 92 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Everybody, old and young, male and female, to call on MADAME ADUAL, the great Fortune Teller [illegible] [illegible] Past, Present and Future. 393 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Know Thyself—All persons, young or old, who wish to learn their past and future clearly revealed, call on MADAME CARLISLE, at 310 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—Soprano Singer in a quartette choir, who is able to read modern church music at sight. Address, with references, "CHOIR," P. O. Box 424.

WANTED—A good medium sized Platform Scale. Apply to PHILIP WADSWORTH, 177 Michigan-av.

WANTED—$1,000, for two, three or five years, on real estate security, worth double the amount. Will pay ten per cent, but no commissions. Call or address at 171 South Jefferson-st., West Side.

WANTED—Stencil Cutters to know that JOHN MEADER manufactures the best of Indelible Stencil Ink, Stencil Frames and Brushes, Stencil Dies, and all other stock. Work suitable for every description. Room 8, northeast corner of Clark and South Water-sts., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good second hand Woodworth flooring machine. Address BENT & GOWARD, 206 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A lot 75 feet front on or near West Lake-st., east of Halsted. Inquire at MAFFA & DEVINS, 127 Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—For cash, a house of 7 or 8 rooms, with lot, on the South Side, east of State-st. Price not to exceed $7,500. Must be in a good neighborhood. Address, giving location and terms, "D," P. O. Drawer 6089.

WANTED—Everybody to know that Dr. FARNHAM has removed his Dental Rooms to 141 South Clark-st., corner of Madison, where he is prepared to meet the wants of such as may favor him with a call, and make reasonable charges.

WANTED—To purchase a farm of 20 to 40 acres, with a good house, well improved, from 10 to 20 miles from the city, on a railroad that runs accommodation trains. A. J. MILLS & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To let everybody know that MADAME BRUNDAGE, the celebrated Fortune Teller, is now residing at 153 West Randolph-st., where she can be consulted on all matters pertaining to the past, present and future; also, the name and age of every inquirer or absent friend. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED—Immediately, for a first-class Minstrel Troupe, a first and second violinist, and a bass violin. Apply, to-day, to A. S. WILSON, Prescott House.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a light manufacturing business, anywhere in this State. Profits large. Capital, $[illegible] to $500. ABRAMS & DIXON, 130 South Clark-st., Room 16.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $5,000 to $10,000 to engage in an established grain, flour and general commission business in the best locality on South Water-st. Best of references given. Address "C. R. B.," P. O. Box 726.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of $1,500, in a new established and well paying dry goods business. Call at 431 Archer-road.

PARTNER—Wanted—Business light, profitable and honorable. Will bear closest investigation. HALE & CO., 41 Lombard Block.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a family grocery business, in one of the best locations in this city. Must be a good business man. [illegible] Apply at once at 138 Dearborn-st., corner of Madison.

PARTNER—Wanted—To purchase the one-half interest in the [illegible] Address Patent, P. O. Box 3183, Chicago.

PARTNER—Wanted—A man with $5,000, to purchase the interest of a party just deceased, in an established and cash business in this city. Call on or address SIDNEY THOMAS, Room 7 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established Commission House, young man preferred. Address COMMISSION, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $1,500, in a manufacturing business that will pay $[illegible] a year. Address "J G," care Lock Box 238, Indianapolis, Ind.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A cracker machine (I. & I. G. Hartland's) nearly new. THOMSON & TEMPLETON, 290 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Just arrived from Vermont, 120 thorough-bred Merino Ewes, 24 thorough-bred Merino Bucks, at 281 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Shelving, drawers, counters and lounges for sale; also, an upper shoe house. All the above for sale cheap; suitable for a shoe or dry goods store. [illegible] Can be seen by applying to R. A. FOSTER, 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20,000 Fire Brick, from Cheltenham Works, St. Louis. McGLASHAN, HUSSON & GEDDES, 92 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—The Lease and Furniture of an elegantly furnished house, [illegible] Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room 8, at 97 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—300 twenty-gallon Vinegar Kegs for sale. [illegible] West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—The furniture and business of a first-class hotel, now doing a business of $[illegible] a year. [illegible] RUTHERFORD, care of R. [illegible] New York.

FOR SALE—75 feet of heavy shelving, the best in Chicago. Apply at 5 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Two Jewellers' lathes, at WM. A. BUTTERS' Auction Rooms, on Saturday, 17th inst.

FOR SALE—A fine set of solid Silverware, at LIPMAN'S, corner Madison and Clark.

FOR SALE—Fixtures and Furniture of an office. Apply at Room 33, Morrison Building.

FOR SALE—Boxes, Boxes—Packing Boxes of every size and quantity made to order, and sent promptly by DAVID GOODWILLIE & CO., corner of Franklin and Ohio-sts.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of good address [illegible] Box 990, city.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a German, as Bartender. [illegible] Lake-st., No. 19 Chicago-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man from the country, to take care of horses [illegible] Address "G L," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper by a young man who has [illegible] "M R C," Box 21, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man capable of taking charge of almost any kind of business [illegible] Box 542, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible] as bookkeeper or assistant [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] bookkeeper [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man, who thoroughly understands [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man and wife, just arrived from [illegible] P. T., Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A man of experience in the [illegible] business, in a wholesale or retail clothing house. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man who has had experience [illegible] C. A., Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To wholesale merchants and Grocers—A gentleman of experience in this country [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a married man, whose situation as [illegible] Address "C," Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man, in a private family, as coachman. [illegible] "H," Tribune office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As lady's maid and competent [illegible] Address [illegible] 6351.

SITUATION—Wanted, by a lady, Alto in a quartette or choir. [illegible] experience in church music. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To run a Sewing Machine, or sew by hand. Address "E L," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two girls, in a private family—one as cook, the other as second girl. [illegible] Call at 210 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress in a private family. Can furnish good references. Address "J J," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—Permanently, by a good dressmaker or seamstress. Address 158 Fourth-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As chambermaid in a private family or as nurse. [illegible] between Clark and LaSalle.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, to sell the INSTANTANEOUS WASHING AND MAGIC POLISH. [illegible] 77 Dearborn-st., Chicago. P. O. Box [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—$200 per month, male and female, to sell the [illegible] SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Wanted—$150 per month, and expenses paid, to introduce the [illegible] INVENTION, of absolute utility in every house. [illegible] W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced and energetic canvassers, for a new [illegible] [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the BLESSING CHILDREN, [illegible] 179 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a highly important work, THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, to sell Great's Carpet [illegible] [illegible] 213 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female. Business at home. No capital required. [illegible] DEVEREAUX, Drawer 6413, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK. [illegible] [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, with $5 to $20 capital, to sell a [illegible] profit in half a day. [illegible] Address R. WATWELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$1,500 per year paid to Agents to introduce an entirely new Machine. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me., or at Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month. I want Agents in every county in the United States, in an entirely new business. [illegible] SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the POPULAR and best selling subscription book published. [illegible] [illegible] National Publishing House, No. 10 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,000 to $[illegible] a year—A good agent [illegible] [illegible] LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a work, now ready—THE LOST CAUSE [illegible] [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the [illegible] [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible] [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the GLOBE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] Room 6, Chicago, Ill.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A young gentleman [illegible] [illegible]

BOARD—Wanted, a furnished [illegible] [illegible]

Personal.

WANTED—Information of Mr. C. B. [illegible] 133 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Advices by Atlantic Cable.

Extensive Strikes among the English Pottery Establishments.

Customs Negotiations Between Austria and Prussia.

Prussia Engaged in the Creation of a Strong Naval Fleet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Robert H. Gilmore Appointed Postmaster at Chicago.

More Removals from Office for Political Opinions.

Letter from the British Minister on the Condemned Fenians.

The Johnson Movement Toward Amnesty and Universal Suffrage.

FROM CANADA.

Counsel for the Condemned Fenians will Apply for a New Trial.

FROM NEW YORK.

Extraordinary Activity at Fenian Headquarters.

Another Raid on Canada Openly Announced.

Field's Speech at the Atlantic Cable Banquet.

Extensive Panic in the Dry Goods Market.

Letter from Wendell Phillips on the Effect of the Late Elections.

FROM EUROPE.

Atlantic Cable—The Short Time Movement in Lancashire—General Strike among the English Earthenware Establishments—Customs Negotiations Between Austria and Prussia—Prussia Engaged in the Creation of a Strong Naval Fleet—Meeting of the Saxon Chambers—Count [illegible] Explains the Agreement Between the United States and France, Trenholm [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, November 16—noon.—The short time movement is extending among the cotton mills of Lancashire.

[illegible], November 16.—Every [illegible] manufactory is closed, and there is a general strike and lock-out.

[illegible], November 16.—The *Journal* of to-day, in an official article says: "The customs negotiations commenced between Austria and Prussia, [illegible] are calculated to pacify Europe."

BERLIN, November 16.—The Admiralty of Prussia is engaged in the creation of a strong fleet, and the recruiting has been ordered to commence immediately.

[illegible], November 16—evening.—The *Daily Telegraph* denies the report that a [illegible] is about to be formed to settle the [illegible] claims.

The English Cabinet has lately been holding [illegible] almost daily.

DRESDEN, November 16.—The King of Saxony opened the session of the Chambers to-day. In his speech from the throne he pledged himself to fulfill his obligations with Prussia.

LONDON, Friday night, November 16.—The London *Morning Herald*, a Government organ, urges the arbitration of the questions pending between England and the United States.

[illegible] Consul [illegible] publishes in the papers to-day a letter in which he explains the agreement between the United States Government and Fraser, Trenholm & Co. He states that the title of the United States to all Confederate property is therein fully recognized, and that the property is subject to legal liens for advances, &c.

Latest European Markets.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 15.

THE JOHNSON PREDICAMENT.

The paragraph connecting the visit of Chief Justice Chase to the White House last evening with a subsequent and informal meeting of four Cabinet Ministers is quite sensational. Mr. Chase went there on totally different business from that rumored, namely, conversation regarding amnesty and suffrage. While Mr. Johnson, and those members of his Cabinet who act with him, are in constant consultation regarding the course which they can take to save themselves, it seems almost certain that in case they conclude to recommend impartial suffrage, they will offer not only amnesty to the rebels, but attempt to secure immediate and [illegible] representation, the whole plot being to [illegible] the power who would unite with the Northern Democracy and form a strong party for Johnson. [illegible] Prominent Southern men and Democrats are co-operating in the movement, but the idea of true Republicans being consulted, or [illegible] to induce Andrew Johnson in anything, is quite a broad statement. Those who should know say that in no event will Johnson recede from the position that the South is entitled to immediate representation.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

The President to-day appointed H. H. Sage Postmaster at Chillicothe, Ohio, vice Wm. H. P. [illegible], removed. The following appointments of Western Postmasters were made by the Postmaster General since the 15th inst.: Winfrod S. [illegible], Camden, Nebraska; Wm. T. Stevens, Richmond, Minn., vice H. Miller, delinquent; Amasa [illegible], Minn., vice Lake, Minn., vice J. P. Guerr, removed; Walter Fuller, Canton, Minn.; Edgar [illegible], Minnesota City, Minn.; John H. Bennett, Cherry Grove, Minn., vice J. K. Hawkins, removed; D. H. Bartlett, Fillmore, Minn.; J. Harrison, Newcastle, Ind.; W. Scott, [illegible], Wis., vice S. Strickland, removed; [illegible], Depere, Wis., vice A. Miller, removed; D. McMillan, Wautoma, vice D. Lockwood, removed.

NO ARMS STOLEN.

There is no truth whatever in the story telegraphed from this city, that a thousand stand of arms have been stolen from the armory here. The Fenians cannot boast of an armory. The building formerly used as such is now a Government warehouse for clothing, tents, &c.

RANDALL PENITENT.

Postmaster General Randall has intimated that he is on the stool of repentance for past changes. He has notified that he has now reached the end [illegible] and that henceforth Mr. Johnson himself will have all the dirty work to do.

SWINGING AROUND.

The *Evening Star*, in a lengthy editorial, has the following: "Throughout the history of American politics no notable an instance of perfidy as [illegible] of the Democratic party leaders in their conduct towards the South in the late elections is on record. The upshot of their selfish policy is, that they have sundered the President wholly unable to stand between the South and the fury of the extreme Radical leaders. For [illegible] it is yet in the power of the South to deliver itself from the control of the policy of the Republican party in Congress. Her acceptance of the proposed Constitutional Amendment will accomplish that object beyond peradventure, and in that way only can it be done."

CHICAGO POSTMASTERSHIP.

Robert A. Gilmore was to-day appointed by the President Postmaster of Chicago in place of [illegible], removed.

THE CONDEMNED FENIANS—MINISTER BRUCE TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The following letter from the British Minister was received to-day by the Secretary of State:

WASHINGTON, November 14, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ult., relating to the cases of R. B. Lynch and J. McMahon, [illegible] [illegible]

... the regularity of the proceedings ... the majority of the law the authorities do not ... may be convicted, [illegible] [illegible] I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your most obedient and humble servant.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, etc., etc., etc.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received letters from the special agents recently despatched to the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Comanches, and [illegible] Indians, [illegible] [illegible]

Chief Justice Chase called at the White House last evening and was closeted with the President for an hour. Messrs. Seward, Randall and McCulloch afterwards were present. [illegible] [illegible] to the people of the South to accept impartial suffrage with the qualification of either intelligence or property. Prominent Southern men are operating.

NO MORE REMOVALS.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The *Post* says: President Johnson yesterday assured a prominent citizen of Washington, that he was disposed to make further removals from office on account of political opinions.

LIBRARY SALE.

Colonel Peter Force has determined to sell his large library. The Librarian of Congress is [illegible] among the collection with a view of its purchase for the Congressional Library.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Banquet to Cyrus W. Field—History of the Cable, as Given by Mr. Field—Commencement of the Undertaking—An American Enterprise—Trials and Discouragements—Deficiency of the Telegraph Cable—What They Propose to Do—The Tariff Prices—Reduced Onerally, with a Further Reduction Down to One Quarter.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, November [illegible]

The story of the Atlantic telegraph, as told by Cyrus W. Field at the grand banquet last evening, contains many facts not hitherto generally known, which will be read with increasing interest by succeeding generations.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNDERTAKING.

In relation to the commencement of the undertaking, Mr. Field remarked: "It is now thirteen years since half a dozen gentlemen of this city met at my house for four successive evenings, and around a table covered with maps, and charts, and plans, and estimates, considered a project to extend a line of telegraph from Nova Scotia to St. John's, in Newfoundland; thence to be carried across the ocean. It was a very pretty plan on paper. There was New York, and there was St. John's, only about 1,200 miles apart. It was easy to draw a line from one point to the other, making no account of the forests, and mountains, and swamps, and rivers, and gulfs that lay in our way. Not one of us had ever been over the country, or had any idea of the difficulties to be overcome. We thought we could build the line in a few months. It took two years and a half. Yet we never asked for help outside our own little circle. Indeed, I fear we should not have got it, if we had wanted it, so few were there who had faith in our scheme. Every dollar came out of our own pockets, yet I am proud to say that this was done back; no man proved a deserter from our ranks; those six men, four are with us to-night—Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and myself; my brother Dudley is in Europe; Mr. Chandler White died in 1856, and his place was taken by Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, who is also here."

AN AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

From this statement you will see that in the beginning, this was wholly an American enterprise. It was begun, and for two years and a half was carried on solely by American capital. Our brethren across the sea did not know what we were doing. Away in the forests of Newfoundland our little company raised and spent over a million and a quarter of dollars, before an Englishman paid a single pound sterling.

TRIALS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

After narrating the trials and disappointments of the enterprise, Mr. Field made the following interesting statement relative to the present condition and future prospects of the cable:

PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Having thus accomplished our work, we have our telegraph line complete, and ready for the public. To this end, it must be kept in perfect order, and all lines connecting with it in equal readiness. When I left London [illegible] I have every idea of an electric telegraph by despatch to be sent from New York to London; must be no uncertainty about its reaching its destination, and that promptly. This is now perfect. Our two cables do their part of the work, and there are no way stations between Ireland and Newfoundland, where messages have to be repeated, and the lightning never lingers more than [illegible] in the bottoms of the sea. But on the land lines there are things we have to [illegible] would not for their own sakes [illegible]

THE NEW CABLE.

... but that is because it has been drawn for a long time Improves the quality of gutta percha, a short time after the completion ... how delicate the work ... the smallest battery power. When the [illegible] laid in 1858, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

It was very painful to me when we left Heart's Content, to find any interruption, message which came in a flash across the ocean should be delayed twenty-four hours [illegible] I am disposed to put [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

LAND CABLE.

On land the task was more slow. You remember that New Foundland is a large island. Our line across it is 400 miles long, through a wilderness. In Cape Breton [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A word about the tariff. [illegible] [illegible]

In both countries, [illegible] [illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Sale of the Iron Mountain Railway—Inauguration—Ragan [illegible] [illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, [illegible]

The Iron Mountain Railroad was sold by the State Commissioners to-day [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]